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THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LII. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870. NUMBER 32

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISER

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first.

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Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously. Obituary notices ten cents per line.

The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate busines of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra at our published rates.

County and City Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Judge..........Hon. R. H. Stanton.
Commonwealth's..........George T. Halbert.
Circuit Clerk..........Thos. A. Respass.
County Judge..........Hon. Jos. K. Sumrall.
County Clerk..........George W. Sulser.
County Attorney..........Wm. S. Frank.
Sheriff..........F. M. Weedon.
Assessor..........S. L. Grant.
Jailor..........John Grant.
Coroner..........M. T. Cockrell.

Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October.

County Court convenes second Monday in every month.

Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—William P. Coons.
Marshal—Henry Johnson.
Deputy Marshal { T. M. Luman. C. B. Warbbington.
Clerk—Will. T. Payne.
Treasurer—W. C. Saddler.
Assessor—Jas. L. Hunt.
Collector—M. McCardle.
Wharfmaster—Mike Brown.
Wood and Coal Inspector—Wm. Davis.
Market Master—Wm. Edmonds.
Alms House Keeper—Wm. Mills.
City Undertakers—Stone & Collins.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.

President—Robert A. Cochran.
First Ward—S. N. Howe. W. S. Bridges. Dr. G. W. Martin.
Second Ward—J. H. Rains, R. A. Cochran, J. M. Stockton,
Third Ward—Dr. Jno. M. Duke. W. J. Ross, Al. Cochran.
Fourth Ward—W. W. Pike, Jas. Rice. Geo. W. Tudor.
Fifth Ward—J. H. Hall, P. B. Vanden, Wm. Ireland.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar —Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month. M. H. Smith, Commander.

J. B. Gibson, Recorder.

Maysville Council, No. 36, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December. L. Stine, P. J. G. M.

A Billstine, Recorder.

Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month. W. N. Howe, H. P.

J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month. W. B. Smith, W. M.

J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month. M. C. Russel, W. M.

J. Lloyd, Secretary.

Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications on, or after full moon, in every month. Jas. S. Bratton, W. M.

Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor. Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday at 7 p. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at 11 o'clock a. am. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly,) Rev McCampbell Minister. Service alternate Sabaths at their church building on corner of 3d and Court streets at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor. Service Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.

M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Church of Naticity (*Episcopal*) Rev. R. H. Weller, Rector. Sunday Services, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday School, 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

[Correspondent N. Y. Herald.]

The First Battles.

CARLSRUHE, August 11, 1870.

Before leaving this place for the seige of Strasbourg I should like to put before your readers a few of my impressions respecting the events of the last few days—that is, of the opening days of this war between France and Prussia.

A special correspondent, no matter how anxious he may be to do his duty towards the public, cannot at all times give a full and dispassionate account of what comes under his eyes. For instance, I will vouch for my chronicle of the battle of Woerth being a faithful one. It has, as I told you, been found to tally exactly as to even comparatively minute facts, with two other accounts; one of which was given in writing by a Prussian staff officer, the other related by a French colonel of the Etat Major, a prisoner of war, now in this place. But after all a reporter of battles is but mortal; and upon mortal men balls and bombs and Chassepot balls, and the "devilish hail" of the mitrailleuse, must have some effect. Therefore it is that I feel sure that there were in my letter written from Woerth some, perhaps not a few, stray threads left loose, and these I would now pick up and weave into the web of history; thus closing the page of the war history which treats of what happened in the valley of the Saar, and turning over a new one to-morrow at the headquarters of General von Beyer in the trenches before Strasbourg.

WHY HAVE THE PRUSSIANS TRIUMPHED?

and before the last of the French prisoners taken at Woerth have passed on to German ground, the question has cropped up. "Why have the Prussians hitherto always defeated the French?"

As a matter of course the replies to this inquiry will be various. The Prussians say it was done by their valor and the better tactics of their general officers. The French assert that superior numbers, and those only, have conquered them. Both are right and both are wrong. No doubt but that if one man attempts to fight three the chances are that he will be beaten. But if he has eyes to see that there are three men opposed to him, why should he fight the three men? Now this, as I take it, is exactly McMahon's case. Let the Prussians say what they like, their army at Woerth (without counting the immense support of Wurtemburg and Bavarian and Baden troops, making in all at least 250,000, upon which the Prince Royal could have fallen back if McMahon had beaten him and which were within six miles of the battle field) outnumbered that of the French by at least three to one.

Since the fight I have taken great care to verify my calculations, and I find that the Prussian army at Woerth, on Saturday, the 9th inst., consisted in round numbers of 150,000 men.

On the other hand, McMahon's army could not muster, all told, more than 40,000 effective bayonets or sabres. Why, then, did the French leader not only give the enemy battle, but actually tempt him on and force him, as it were, to the combat? Simply because he had no idea in the world of the numbers of his enemy.

I most distinctly assert that the information, the management and the want of order in the French army—the French regimental officers say it, and said it before they left Strasbourg—would disgrace the rawest levies that ever were raised. McMahon had no idea whatever of the numbers that were before him on the morning of the 6th. Of his four divisions, one was the remains of the division that had been beaten at Wissembourg forty-eight hours before. The rest of his men were in excellent spirits the night before, but they laid all that night on the wet ground, in a perfect deluge of rain, and had nothing to eat before they went into action.

You will say that in the first respect the Prussians were equally badly off. So they were. But the Prussian management was infinitely better, and they had their warm coffee, their biscuit, a bit of cold meat and a "thimbleful of schnapps." before mustering to fight. And, take my word for it, I have seen and proved it more than a score of times, when I wore a red coat and fought on the plains of Hindostan, that there is an immense difference in the fighting value of a full and fasting man.

Not only did the French troops not take food on the morning of August 9. but many of them had not eaten anything for twenty-four hours previously.

At daybreak a patrol of Zouaves came down into the village of Woerth to feel for the enemy. I spoke to the officers and remained talking to them for half an hour. I got them and for about twenty of their men coffee and brandy, with a crust of bread from the inn. They were cheerful, hearty and sure to beat the enemy. But they told me that they had not broken their fast since the morning of the previous day, for that the supplies had not yet joined them. Was this good management or good generalship? Where were the well paid officers of the much vaunted French "*Intendance*" or Commissariat Department? Here was one of the picked regiments of the picked army corps, going into battle chilled through and through from wet and without food. Courage a Frenchman always has and to spare. He is as brave as his own sword. But men are but men after all, and what can you do with troops treated as these poor fellows were?

IMPULSIVE AND BRAVE, BUT DISAPPOINTED.

My heart bleeds when I think of the bad treatment of that company of Zouaves. He told me, in great glee, that he had only got out of the military college of St. Cyr a fortnight before, and that his father had, at his request, used all his influence to get him into a regiment of Zouaves. "I shall see the very cream of the fight," said the lad—he could hardly be more than seventeen—"and very likely get my promotion on this very field of battle. Had the peace continued I should have had six months more to remain at college." He was a Corsican, he told me, and had all the fire of his people. He took some cigarettes I pressed upon him and made me promise I would dine with him after the fight was over. Poor fellow, he was destined never to eat another meal When I was assisting that evening to move the wounded I came upon him. The whole of the lower part of his body was a reeking, gory mash of flesh. His sufferings must have been fearful. One of the Prussian Catholic chaplains was administering to him the last consolations of religion, and had barely finished doing so before the boy died. In addition to the wounds of which I speak, he had lost both his eyes in a gallant attempt to take a Prussian battery.

MCMAHON'S ACTION.

But to return to the question, why did McMahon accept battle at Woerth, when he was numerically so inferior to his enemy? I assert again, because he was without proper information respecting the strength of the Crown Prince's army. From a colonel of French cavalry on the eve of the fight, and from a French staff officer about an hour before the battle commenced, I learned that at the French, that is at Marshal McMahon's headquarters, they were under the conviction that the Prussian army before them consisted of six divisions of the central army of Germany, under Von Steinmetz, and that it numbered about eighty thousand men of all arms. On the other hand they, the French officers, said that the French army under McMahon consisted of the remains of General Douay's division that had been beaten at Wissembourg; of General Able Ducrot's division General Raoults's division and General Lartique's division, none of which had been under fire since the campaign began, and which comprised, as you remember I wrote to you from Strasbourg, some sixteen thousand picked men of Zouaves and Turcos, besides several other regiments that had fought in Africa.

To these had to be added a division from Marshal Canrobert's army that joined in the night and two regiments that had been pushed on from Strasbourg. To be brief, the French officers on the morning of the fight said that their forces under McMahon consisted of about 60,000 men, in which was the very cream of the imperial army, and that they had to meet, as they believed, about 80,000 Prussians. I never heard men more thoroughly confident of success that they were the night before and the morning of the battle. "At last," was the universal expression, "at last we shall meet the Prussians upon something like equal terms and the Chassepot will make up the little balance between us."

Did McMahon know the real truth? If he did why did he not fall back upon Bitche at once. Why did he not at any rate attempt in the early morning what he was obliged to do in the evening? He might have. The Prussians did not intend to give him battle where he was. He might have thus saved the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; saved the loss of thirty pieces of cannon, saved his baggage, treasure, tents and stores; saved the honor of his army, saved the disgrace of a rout, and, as I believe, have saved the crown of his master.

When the final route came, and I saw from the steeple of the village church that the French were utterly broken, and that even the rear guard could not be rallied, I turned to a French surgeon (who was left behind at Wissembourg, and had come on with the Prussians to look after his own wounded), and said, as I shut up my glass, "There is the end of the French empire," and I believe such will prove to be the case.

OTHER REASONS.

But was there no other reasons than that of superior numbers which contributed to the defeat of the Prussians? If you had sat with me yesterday week at the window of the Hotel de la Maison Rouge in Strasbourg, and seen the divisions of Generals Raoult and Lartique march out on their way to the front, and if then you had sat, as I now sit, and seen, as I now see, from the window of the Hotel Crosse in Calisrhue, a brigade of Prussians and one of Bavarians and one of the Baden troops going to Strasbourg, you would be able to answer the question as well as I can.

Yes, there was another reason why the Prussians defeated the French at Woerth, and why, in my humble opinion, they will continue as a rule to defeat them. And the reason is the same why I have seen in India a mere handful of English troops put to flight whole hordes of the enemy. The reason is comprised in two words, and those are superior discipline. Why it should be so, I don't know, although I have a theory which I shall broach presently, but in their army matters the French utterly despise, and they glory in the fact that they do despise, small matters It is not so in their navy, it is not so in their administration, as every unfortunate traveller who has to ask for his letters or get his pas port *vise* can tell to his cost, It is certainly not so in their matters of private life or of commerce, in both of which they are much more given to looking after details than either Americans, Germans or Englishmen. But in their military administration, from the buttoning of a soldier's coat to the finding of him in bread and meat, they will not look to the petty details of the profession, and they glory in so doing, or rather in so not doing.

I have several personal friends in the Second and Third Zouaves, and if, as I hope, they are not all killed, it is not impossible they may read a copy of these remarks. I would not hurt their feelings for the world and, least of all, would I do so while they and the rest of their brave nation are suffering under their present great humiliation. But I do declare that—to my eyes at any rate, and I wore epaulets for nearly thirteen years—when those two regiments marched out of Strasbourg they were more like an armed mob than an organized military corps. There were hardly two men of them dressed alike. Some had on their red cloth breeches, some had on brown linen ditto, some had white gaiters some red, some black. As to their march the only thing I can compare it is to the English House of Commons when the members are summoned to hear the Queen's speech read in the House of Lords. Were you ever present on such occasions? If so you can hardly have forgotten the undignified shuffling rush of members that takes place, every one doing his best to get to the front. Well, the march of the Zouaves is very much the same.

You may say that battles are not won by the color of soldiers' pants nor by the order of the marching. I reply that in military, as in all matters in this world, the establisment of order in small matters leads to the establishment of it in great. I assert that a disciplined company is better than an undisciplined battalion; and experience tells me that as a man sows so shall he reap in all things connected with this world. The Prussians that came over the bridge of Woerth under a fearful fire from the French came over in perfect order. When they fell back, as they did once, they retired as if on parade at Berlin; and when they advanced again they did so without the slighest rush more than their officers wished and ordered. In one word, they were well in hand, and could be turned any way. The French, on the contrary, were in no order at all.

DEMORALIZATION FROM AFRICA.

Why is this? I believe the cause to be a sort of military fashion which has been imported from Algeria, where the French have only had to meet untrained savages, who, having no discipline whatever, did not require discipline to conquer them. And I believe this African military fashion has by degrees inoculated the whole French army. Among French military men the greatest praise that can be bestowed upon them is to say that they have been in Algeria. To them their African colony is what Rome is to the Catholic clergy throughout the world, or what the city of London—the business parts of that modern Babylon—are to your true born British merchant or banker. With a French military man what is done in Africa is right; what is not done there is wrong. Talk to them as I have done at Sadowa, of any of our great American battles, of any of our Anglo-Indian campaigns they will listen, but even their politeness hardly disguises the fact that they look upon you and your experiences much the same as a grown man respects a child playing at soldier. For them there is but one army in this world—the French, but one military school—Algeria. All that is not comprised in these two categories has, in their estimation, hardly a right to be called a soldier at all. So long as their men keep their army in order, march up to time and make their soup at the end of the day, the rest are—what they despise so thoaoughly—mere matters of detail.

Here, then, is, as I believe. the radical cause of their many failures in the field. Numbers may do much, but not everything. By degrees the French army has changed into a force admirably adapted for fighting the Arabs or Algeria, but utterly unfit to meet European army in the open field, unless under circumstances where bravery, and that alone, could carry the day. If there could be another siege of Sebastopol; and I had to capture a second Malakoff, or if the great American war had to be fought over again, and if Richmond had once more to be taken, I would select French Zouaves sooner than another troops in the world to lead against these places. But in the open field, and more particularly against generals who have more brains and know how to manœuvre armies, I would only take them as sharpshooters. African warfare is one thing, European another.

HOW ABOUT THE ITALIANS AND AUSTRIANS.

But, you will say, did not these same troops—the French—meet the Austrians in Italy and drive them before them like sheep? Granted. But, in the first place, that was ten years ago, and the French army was then ten years less Africanized than it it now. Its troops have only by degrees been brought to its present state of Africanization, if I may coin a word. Moreover, the Austrian army in 1859 was a very different force to this immense Prussian—orrather German—union of national armies in 1870. The Austrians had not the same kind of men at their hand as the Prussians have. In numbers they were little, if at all superior to the French. Besides which the generation in Europe that had witnessed the siege of Sebastopol was not only a live, but the history of those days was then only four years old, and the French army still bore with them much of the prestige of the Crimea.

Again, the Austrians that met the French in Italy in 1859 were not finshed with comparatively recent victory. The Prussians of 1870 are not only so flushed, but they are (and the most ignorant man in Germany is fully aware of the fact) ten times stronger as one huge nation than they were when they last took the field in 1866. I believe when the history of this campaign is written by our grandchildren it will be received as an undoubted fact that Prussia was not only far more ready than France for the struggle which she knew must come, but that she really provoked the war, making it appear as if France had done so.

STRASBOURG.

You may recollect that shortly before leaving Strasbourg for the front I mentioned in one of my letters that the French commissariat had failed its master in the hour of need, and that the ten or twelve days' fatal delay of McMahon's corps in that city was caused by the supplies not being ready for the troops. Humanly speaking, that delay has lost the French the campaign. I don't say that the latter would have won the day even had they crossed the Rhine ten days ago. But their advance would at any rate have reached Mayence, and for an army constituted as the French army is—that is, for an army greatly wanting in discipline and order--it would have been far better if they had been encouraged by getting a footing in the enemy's country. The very fact of the Prussians coming into France instead of the French going into Prussia was a moral loss to the French army equal to 100,000 having deserted them. The French regimental officers—and, after all, they form the backbone of every army—felt this most keenly the day they heard that Wissembourg was taken, and far more after McMahon's defeat.

I can also bear witness that at Strasbourg regimental officers complained bitterly of the hot haste with which they had been brought from even the far interior of Algeria, only to be left to pass an idle fortnight at Strasbourg.

FRENCH RESIGNATION.

Before closing this letter I would like also to add my testimony to that of others, and to make known as much as possible the brave resignation with which the French officers, who are prisoners, wounded and others, have borne their fate. Brave men always command respect, and no men could be more respected by those who have captured them than the French are by their Prussian captors. But it is pitiful and mean in the extreme to hear a few cowardly hounds of civilians taunt their prisoners with the faults of their masters, and blame them, abuse them, for what they, the French troops, would, or could, or might have done had they got into Germany. A scene of this sort occurred to day at the leading *table d'hote* in Carlsruhe, in which the present writer was insulted by an idiotic German because he ventured to express pity for a batch of poor downcast Frenchmen who passed through the town on their way to some fortress in the far interior of Prussia. He was called "*Eln shopkeeper American*," and when that was not found to hit the mark, "*Eln shopkeeper Englander*," and taunted with the fact that during the Indian mutiny Sepoys were blown away from guns. I am happy to say that he kept his temper, which only exasperated his enemy all the more.

But of a truth, the people, not the army, in these parts, are showing their love for "Fatherland" in the most childish manner. They spit and sputter and gabble about "*die Schlacht*," "*der Sturm*," "*der Sieg*," "*der Franzose*," and all the rest of it; but I more than question whether they would ever draw trigger or mount horse in the cause of which they are so pot-valiant.

THE CHASSEPOT.

I have still somewhat to say respecting the Chassepot and the part it played in the late fight. I have also some remarks to make respecting the artillery of the two armies. But these subjects I must reserve for my next letter, which will be from before Strasbourg But before I close the present communication let me record my deliberate opinion upon a question which is—here at any rate—very often asked me. I am again and again questioned whether it is possible, judging from what I saw at Woerth and from what I know of the French army, that the present triumph of the Prussians can ever be turned. I am of opinion that it cannot, at least not during this campaign.

I believe, as I said before, that McMahon's defeat and rout was the beginning of the end of the empire. I believe the French army to be, so far as fighting is concerned, utterly and entirely demoralized. There may possibly be some light checks in the Prince Royal's advance upon Paris, but they can only be momentarily. The cause of France, and that France fought for, is lost without a chance of recovery, and the great German nation will henceforth be the leading Power of Europe.

AS AT WATERLOO

the French official despatches may hold out what hopes they like. I firmly believe that the French army is virtually as perfectly routed as it was at Waterloo, and that it will never show forth again. And in writing this I do so entirely upon my own opinion, for we have here no later news from Paris than that of Monday last, the 8th inst., and that only in scraps through Belgium. Of the effects of the battle of Woerth upon the French people I have at present no means whatever of judging.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm.

A cable telegram reports that Prince Felix Constantine Alexander John Nepomucene Salm-Salm was killed in the battle of Gravelotte, fought near Metz on the 18th inst. He was born on the 25th of December, 1828, and belonged to the elder branch of the family of Salm. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war in this country he came to the United States and entered the Union army as an officer and distinguishing himself on the battlefield was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. On the close of the war he went to Mexico where he was commissioned a brigadier general and made first Aide-de-Camp-in-Chief to the Emperor Maximilian. Captured with that unhappy monarch he very nearly shared the fate of his chief, but was pardoned and sent out of the country. His devotion to and efforts to save the life of Maximilian are well known. Prince Salm-Salm married an American lady, Agnes, daughter of Colonel Le Clerq, who became distinguished for the courage and persistance she displayed in her efforts to save the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico. Since the downfall of the empire the Prince and his wife has been residing in Germany.

GOLDWIN SMITH has written to gentlemen in Chicago proffering fifty dollars for the German patriotic fund. In his letter he says he is a hearty friend of the German cause, which is that of public rights, of national indepen dence, of real civilization, of European pro gress and ultimately European peace.

Exploits of a Carpet Bagger.

[From the Courier-Journal.]

On the 4th of February last the annexed petition was filed in the Louisville Chancery Court. No further steps has been taken in the case since that time:

Tabitha Bowen, plaintiff, vs. C. C. Bowen, Defendant—petition.

The plaintiff, Tabitha Bowen, says she was legally married to the defendant, C. C. Bowen, in Wakulla county, Florida, on the 31st of January, 1860. That her name prior to said marriage was Tabitha Park: that the defendant C. C. Bowen, obtained said marriage by fraud; that the defendant told the plaintiff he was a widower, and by wearing crape on his hat, and various other divices induced and caused the plaintiff to believe that his former wife was dead, when, in fact, his former wife had sued him and obtained a divorce for desertion and neglect. The plaintiff says she lived with the defendant from January 31 1860, to April, 1867 when defendant without cause voluntarily abandoned plaintiff and has been living separate and apart from her from that time to the present, which is over one year, during which time he has made no provision for her maintenance or support, and utterly failing and refusing to do so. Though even appealed to to provide for her, and knowing her pressing needs and abandoned situation, to-wit: she had no relations from whom she had a right to expect support, and no property or means to support herself, and being entirely dependent upon her own exertions, she was forced to support herself and is now forced to support herself by her own labor. And having been accustomed to the comforts of a home with some one to provide for her, she is skilled in no kind of labor of a mentil nature, and has been and is in penury and want, and yet he fails to provide anything for her support.

And during said term of abandonment of plaintiff by defendant, defendant for over a period of six years has been living in open adultery with another woman, and in an extravagant and luxuriant style, while plaintiff was toiling for her daily support and suffering from exposure.

Plaintiff further says defendant is a man of large resources and high position; he was a member of the Council of Charlestown, South Carolina, and is now a member of the Lower-House of the United States Congress, from a district in South Carolina, in which is included the city of Charleston, and resides in Charleston, South Carolina. She has been a resident of Louisville, State of Kentucky, for two years. That the causes for a divorce herein set forth occurred first in South Carolina, where there were sufficient and legal causes for divorce; that they have each continued since she has been a resident of this city the length of time required by law to make them legal causes for a divorce in this State: the said causes for a divorce occurred, as stated, within five years next before the commencement of this suit, wherefore she prays for an allowance and maintenance during the pendency of this action, and that the same be enforced by all proper orders of court; and upon a final hearing she prays for a divorce from defendant; that her original name, Tabitha Park, be restored to her and alimony out of the defendant or his estate of $10,000, and in all other proper relief such as the equity belongs."

Yesterday a private dispatch was received by a lawyer in this city from a lawyer in Augusta, Fla., stating that the Hon. C. C. Bowen had just married a lady of wealth and position in that city, and that fears were entertained that he had another wife living. The records of the Chancery Court were searched and the above suit brought to light. The lady who he so shamefully abandoned has been living in this city for the past three years, and has won the esteem of all who knew her. She is a lady of culture and refinement and still retains some of her former beauty.

Bowen was living at Fernandina, Fla., at the outbreak of the war, and raised a regiment of cavalry and served in the Confederate army uutil the close of the war. He failed to return home to his wife, and she finally found him living in an open adultery with a woman. Mrs. Bowen immediately reannounced him and came to this city, and last spring commenced a suit for a divorce. Bowen was very anxious for a divorce, and was in this city last week for the purpose of urging Mrs. Bowen to permit him to have a divorce. He has paid the alimony claimed by her. His first wife, from whom he was divorced, is, it is said, still living in Augusta, Ga. Bowen serves as a member of the United States, from the Charleston (S. C,) district, in the Fortieth Congress, and, it is said, is a candidate for re-election. A telegram, detailing the fact that his wife was alive and in this city, was forwarded last night, and the honorable gentleman will, in all probability, have his honeymoon brought to an abrupt termination.

HERE is the negro cadet again. A New York telegram says: "The colored cadet, William Smith, of West Point, is in difficulty. The other day, while he was on guard duty, he went to the tank for water for the guard, and there found other cadets ahead of him. It is customary for each cadet to take his turn at the tank, and when many meet there at the same time, a line is formed for that purpose. When Smith came up he attempted to push away a cadet who was ahead of him, at the same time exclaiming, 'I want water for the guard.' 'Take your turn,' said the cadet thus addressed, a little fellow named Wilson, not near so large as Smith. The colored boy again attempted to crowd Wilson out of his turn, whereupon Wilson struck at him. Smith then struck Wilson on the head with his dipper, so hard as to break the cup portion from the handle. Then with the handle he struck him again, cutting a gash over his eye. Wilson was removed to the hospital, and his wounds dressed, and then he was placed under arrest. Smith was also placed under arrest, and a court of inquiry is to investigate the matter. This account of the fracas we gathered from the cadets. We were not allowed to see Smith, although we made special application to do so to General Upton, the officer in charge who has succeeded Col. Black."

GENERAL HARDIE, of General Sheridan's staff, has been assigned by the Secretary of War to examine and report upon the Montana war claims, under the act passed by Congress at its last session. These claims grow out of the war of 1867 against the Crow Indians. General Hardie will proceed forthwith to Montana to commence the investigation, which will be concluded at army headquarters in Chicago.

Papal Infallibility.—Views of Father Hyacinthe—Full Text of His Letters on the Subject.

The following is Father Hyacinthe's letter on the Infallibility Dogma, which was first published in the *Journal des Detats* of the 2d inst.:

"A very serious question is now presented to all Catholics. Ought they to adhere to the definition of the Infallibility of the Pope, or are they free to withhold their submission to it? Without doubt authority is the very character of our Church and the principle which governs our faith, but for that very reason it is important that we should distinguish between an apparent and a real authority, between a blind and a reasoning and reflecting submission—*Rationabiie obsequium vestrum.* The question may, therefore, be thus defined: Is the authority of the Council of the Vatican lawful? Or, in other words, does the present Council possess the essential characteristics of an Ecumenical Council? The first of these characters is liberty. Now, notwithstanding the secrecy in which it has been sought to envelop the internal working of the Council, as though it were of the nature of those of which the Gospel speaks, which possess an affinty with darkness, and which avoid the light from fear of being judged *ut non arguuntur opera ejus* light has already been cast upon it, and will be still more vividly apparent concerning it. The repeated protests of so many illustrious prelates representing the most important and most enlightened portions of Catholicity are known as is also their recent letter, at once firm and respectful, in which, while maintaining their negative votes, they have explained their reasons for retiring from the dishonorable battle-field. The world cannot be unware of the absence of dignity, I may even say of the serious consideration, with which the high interests of the faith have been treated by a majority which would not have been tolerated in the ancient Councils, both on account of its factitious and illusory composition and its audacious oppression. Another condition, not less important than the œcumenity of a Council, in fact, is that it should be recognized as such by the Church. The Council, in fact, had no mission to impose new beliefs upon the faithful, but to maintain, and if needful to define, the ancient creeds. The Bishops are, above all others, witnesses of the traditional and historic faith of their respective Churches and of the Universal Church, and their sentence as judges, limited in advance by the very nature of this testimony, can only be pronounced upon truths which have been accepted from the beginning, everywhere and always, as revealed—*quod semper quod ubique quod ab omnibus.* If then they should happen to overstep their powers, the Church would not recognize its faith in the arbitrary work which they had accomplished, and the Council would remain without authority. Such cases are not unexampled, and cite only one to, history has recorded the names of Selencias and Rimini and the almost universal defection under which, to use the words of St Jerome, the world groaned and was astonished to find itself Arian. The danger is no less at the present time, if one of the most important members of the Council (Monsignor Kenrick) is to be believed, the Church has never known so great a peril. At such times it behooves even the humblest of Christians to uplift his voice in defense of his faith and the faith of all. For myself I feel myself inwardly compelled to fulfill the duty, and as the prophet said, *tu autem animam tuam liberavisti.* I protest, therefore, against the pretended dogma of the Pope's infallibility, as it is contained in the decree of the Council of Rome. It is because I am a Catholic, and I wish to remain such, that I refuse to admit as binding upon the faith of the faithful a doctrine unknown to all ecclesiastical antiquity, which is disputed even now by numerous and eminent theologians, and which implies not a regular development, but a radical change in the Constitution of the Church, and in the immutable rule of its faith. It is because I am a christian, and wish to remain such, that I protest with all my soul against these almost Divine, attributes to a man who is presented to our faith—I was about to say our worship, as uniting in his person both the domination which is opposed to the spirit of that Gospel of which he is the minister, and to the infallibility which is repugnant to the clay from which, like ourselves, he is formed. One of the most illustrious predecessors of Pius IX., St. Gregory the Great, rejected as a sign of anti-Christ the title of Universal Bishop which was offered to him. What would he have said to the title of infallible Pontiff? On the 27th of September of last year I wrote the following line concerning the Council then about to assemble: "If apprehensions which I do not wish to share, should be realized—if the august assembly should have no more liberty in its deliberations than it has had in its preparations—if, in one word, it should be deprived of the essential characteristics of an Ecumenical Council, I would call upon God and upon men to summon one really summoned by the Holy Ghost, not in a party spirit—one representing really the Universal Church, and not the silence of some and oppression of others." I again utter that cry, I ask for a truly free and Ecumenical Council. And above all, now as always, I appeal to God. Man has been powerless to procure the triumph of truth and justice. May God arise and take His cause in hand and decide it. The Council, which should have been a work of light and peace, has deepened the darkness and unchained discord among the religious world. War replies to it as a terrible echo in the social world. War is one of God's scourges, but in inflicting a chastisement may it also prepare a remedy. In sweeping away the ancient edifice may it not prepare the ground upon which the Divine spouse of the Church shall construct the new Jerusalem?

FRERE HYACINTHE.

Paris, July 30.

GEORGIA bonds to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars have just been discovered. The present State officers of Georgia assert that they knew nothing of them till a few days since. Upon their discovery the Secretary of the State simply reported to Governor Bullock that two packages—one containing $150,000 of bonds and the other $200.000 of bonds—had lately come into his possession, and that he was not aware of their existence till a few days before. The Governor reports the finding to the Legislature, saying that they were not regularly turned over by the previous Secretary of the State to the present one, and asking for instructions. It is said that they were given in lieu of the Educational Fund, appropriated by a former State administration.

Superiority of the Germans.

Murat Halstead writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as follows, viz:

THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Certainly there is plainly superior strength in the German soldiers. They stand in the ranks heavier, taller, handsomer men than the French, and their good looks are given all advantages in their uniform, which is splendid, and incomparably more stylish, brilliant and martial than that of the French. In Switzerland I noticed a deep tinge of green in the uniforms. Here the blue predominates, and the facings are red. The buttons fairly sparkle, and the crowning glory of the uniform is the helmet. I do not know what may be the objection to the helmet as a covering for the head. It may be uncomfortable, but upon a tall, fine fellow, it gives him a finish, suggests the splendor of ancient armor and blazes with heroic associations. The eagle on this helmet is a masterpiece.

I presume there are no troops in the world that will compare with the Germans in the appearance they present; and it seems they are asserting this supremacy over the little gamecocks of France. The French people were not taking the war with sufficient seriousness Napoleon repeatedly admonished them of the terrible job they had on hand, but his words did not make much impression. The amount ot singing they were doing was prodigious; but I expect the French army has been trained too fine. The soldiers believed too much in the superiority of their chassepots, and in the marvelous capacity of the mitrailleuses, and had hardly made up their minds to the do or die pitch, as the Germans have done. The contrast between the physical force and moral power of the two nations is already apparent to me.

LACKING AUDACITY.

When the imminence of a deadly struggle was apparent, there was last week a surprising amount of hard drinking and disorder among the soldiers at Strasburg and Metz. They were not in hand for dire emergencies, and not in good training to do hard duty. They had concluded, Emperor and all, that the Prussians must wait for them, and they were not in a hurry to go on, and the Emperor had not the soldierly merit of audacity. He tarried, and when he took his little boy and got up a skirmish to give him a baptism of fire, he gave the Prussians the attitude before the nations of being invaded, when they were at that hour almost ready to start with three enormous columns, proposing to go at France as they did at Austria.

A Relic of the Early Whale Fishery.

[From the New Bedford Mercury, August 24.]

We inspected yesterday the whaleship Rousseau, lying at George Howland's wharf and undergoing repairs. She is a remarkable vessel. Built in Philadelphia, in 1801, by the celebrated merchant Stephen Girard, she was purchased about forty years ago by the late George Howland, of this city, and has since been employed in the whale fishery. Some twenty-five years ago her live-oak top was removed by the father of the present owners, George and Matthew Howland, and now these are putting new plank on her bottom, removing her original plank, which had stood the wear of nearly seventy years. The plank were fastened by three-quarter inch wrought copper spikes, and these, between wind and water, were worn sometimes to a mere thread; the wood had decayed about the treenail holes; and in some cases the seams had become somewhat hollow. But the white-oak timbers beneath are as sound as the day the frame was set up, and put together in a manner which excited the admiration of our best shipwrights. The joints are all perfect, the floor timbers moulded some twenty inches deep, and the timbers lap much more than in modern built vessels, giving her much greater strength. Old Girard plainly believed in thorough work, and trusted more to the stanchness of his ships than to the solvency of insurance companies. The model of the Rousseau might be improved; but, save in this regard, she is equal and in many respects superior to most vessels now constructed. Three score and ten years old, she will go to sea in October next, as strong to withstand the shock of the storm and the buffeting of the waves as any new ship clearing for the first time fresh from the builder's hands.

SOMEWHERE about here, writes a Southern correspondent, lives a farmer of such social habits, that his coming home intoxicated was once no unusual thing. His wife urged him in vain to sign the "pledge."

Why, you see," he would say, "I'll sign it after a while, but I don't like to break right off at once; it ain't wholesome. The best way is to get used to a thing by degrees, you know."

"Very well, old man," his helpmate would rejoin, "see now if you don't fall into a hole one of these days, while you can't take care of yourself, and nobody near to help you out."

Sure enough, as if to verify the prophecy, as he returned home drunk one day, he fell into a shallow well, and after a great deal of useless scrambling, he shoutad for the "light of his eyes" to come and help him out.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the good soul, showing her cap frill over the edge of the parapet; "you've got into a hole at last, and it's only lucky I'm in hearing, or you might have drowned. Well," she continued, after a pause, letting down the bucket, "take hold." And up he came, higher at each turn of the windlass, until the old lady's grasp slipping from the handle, down he went to the bottom again. This occurring more than once, made the temporary occupant of the well suspicious.

"Look here!" he screamed in a fury, at the last splash, "you're doing that on purpose—I know you are!"

"Well, now, I am," responded his wife, tranquilly, while winding him up once more. "Don't you remember telling me it's best to get used to a thing by degrees? I'm afraid if I bring you right up of a sudden, you wouldn't find it wholesome!"

The old fellow could not help chuckling at the application of his principle, and protested he would sign the "pledge" on that instant, if she would lift him fairly out. This she did and packed him off to sign the "pledge," wet as he was. "For you see," she added, very emphatically, "if you ever fall into the ditch again, I'll leave—that I will!"

He knew she was a woman of her word, and he didn't return to her loving arms until the "pledge" was signed.

MATT. SCHONNAHAN, who murdered C. W. Montgomery, on the Bardstown pike, was captured Monday, in Bullett County, and lodged in jail in Louisville, Monday.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—COURT STREET.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

Monday's dispatches give little information in addition to that already received. The Parisian Journals seem preparing the public mind for the removal of the seat of government from the Capitol. The *Patrie*, of Monday, 29th, says, viz:

"When the siege of the Capitol is both possible and probable, we must think of the constitutions of the country at large, as well as those of Paris. We ask ourselves if it would not be prudent to transfer to another city the Ministry of the Interior. The presence of the Ministry in Paris will become useless, for Paris besieged belongs exclusively to the military authority; but should a political consideration which seems to be of secondary importance, but which may still be worthy of notice in opinions of the Ministry, require the Ministry to remain in Paris, and there not being some means of centralizing the administrative power, would it not be opportune to appoint eight or ten prominent individuals, the most expert and energetic of our public men, who shall take charge of the affairs of eight or ten of the departments. Among the Deputies, we see in the Right Center as well as in the Left, men who have the requisite talents to fulfill such delicate functions. The powers of the administrators might be barely provisional, and cease upon the very day the siege of Paris is abandoned. They could more easily than the Prefects be informed of the intentions of the Government. Should that, however, be impossible, they might correspond with each other and adopt a common line of conduct, which the Prefects could not do easily on account of the number and the difficulties of communication between their respective residences. This would be in fact the re-establishment of the provincial system under which the Governors used to transmit orders to the Prefects, who were placed immediately under their direction."

In the meantime energetic measures are being taken for defense. The *Moniteur* of the 29th, says:

"As the attacks of McMahon and Bazaine upon the Prussians near Metz may be delayed for a day or two, and the road to Paris is open the arrival here of the Prusssians must be calculated upon According to the daily marches, about six days will be needed. Perhaps scouts will arrive sooner. It would serve no purpose to conceal this The Ministry did its duty when it warned France that Paris has but to wait resolutely, making most of the delay. Above all we must observe order. The authorities are doing all possible to prepare Paris for a seige. We shall be ready. We are confident of the patriotic courage of our citizens, and of the future of France."

A Berlin telegram to the London *Times* says:

"The Prussians are advancing on Paris two hundred and twenty thousand strong. They have cut the railway at Cons la Graville. The Bois de Boulogne is filled with cattle, to be used as food in case of a seige. Wills, the Scotch aeronaut, has been summoned to the Prussian headquarters."

Of Prince NAPOLEON's diplomatic visit to Italy, the *Siecle*, of the 29th, says:

"The sole object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence is to secure the safety of the dynasty, while France is forgotten. Are we to forget France, and think then only of the Bonapartes, who think only of themselves? True, Italy, Austria and Russia may yield to such inducements as Bonaparte may offer, but England will not. The Prince, who is now with Ollivier, has already transferred his ample wealth to Italy."

The dispatches of Tuesday are not at all startling. There is apparently a movement in progress, but secrecy concerning it is well maintained. Concerning the expulsion of Germans from Paris, the *Journal des Debats* speaks as follows, viz:

"The order of the Governor of Paris, which expels from the capital German residents belonging, by nationality, to a country at war with France, satisfies public opinion. It is hard to be obliged to resort to such extremities, the more so because among those expelled are many who are probably harmless, but by what sign can they be known from the others, in their present situation? With the enemy at a few steps from Paris, we can not stop to examine them. All minor considerations are lost before the necessities of public safety. It is no longer two armies which meet in a last struggle. Germany first gave the war, its present barbarous character. The Germans should blame their own country to which they have been returned, for the misery and suffering they may experience from their expulsion."

Concerning the bombardment of Strasburg, the Colsruhe *Gazette*, of the 30th, has the following, viz:

"Last evening the Bishop of Strasburg, actuated by a desire to stop the effusion of blood, undertook to bring about some sort of truce or mediation. With this view he went to Schiellengheim and had an interview with Major Liezinsky, the Chief of the Prussian Staff. He urged that the bombardment was contrary to the laws of humanity and modern warfare. The inhabitants had been denied leave to withdraw from the city. The Bishop obtained twenty-four hour's cessation of the bombardment, in order to give the Governor an opportunity to negotiate. The Governor was accordingly invited to come out and examine the preparations which had been made by the Prussians for continuing the siege. As Major Liezinsky escorted the Bisho back to Strasberg, his flag of truce was riddled with bullets. The bombardment continues pith guns of the largest caliber, and the surrender of the city is merely a matter of time."

The papers of Thursday morning contain information of the terrible battle fought on Tuesday by the French commander McMAHON, and the Prussian army under the Crown Prince FREDERICK WILHELM. The scene was near Beaumont. The Prussians assumed the offensive, and were completely victorious. Their vigorous pursuit of the French in the direction of the Belgian frontier was only interrupted by the great number of prisoners and guns that was taken. The following is a telegram sent to his wife by the Prussian King, viz:

VARENNES, August 30.

We had, yesterday, a victorious engagement with the Fourth, Twelfth and one Bavarian corps. McMAHON was beaten and driven across the Meuse to Mouson. Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much material fell into our hands. I repair to the battle-field to pursue the routes of the victory. God help us farther.

WILLIAM.

The details given represent that the French were driven from one position to another after the most obstinate and desperate resistance. The slaughter on both sides was horrible, and probably as great on one side as on the other. During the fight both armies were largely reenforced, and the fighting was renewed on Wednesday with undiminished ardor. The Prussians had the advantage in numbers and drove the French toward Sedan.

Discoursing on the subject of intervention by the neutral powers, the Berlin *Gazette*, of the 31st ultimo, says:

It is understood that the neutral powers are corresponding actively. No result has yet been attained, except a resolution that each power must acquaint the rest with any individual move. The evident purpose is still to intervene at some stage of the war, though the Prussians regard the movement as having been contemplated entirely too late. This intervention has been almost offensively announced from Vienna and Florence. Prussia objects especially to the course of Italy. The latter has threatened complications requiring an indescribable solution, that Prussia will be forced to fight or submit to great sacrifices, rather than let the neutrals profit from our troubles. All the powers of earth shall not stop us half-way in the war of self-preservation. England has also broached her intention to intervene, but she never meant an armed intervention. The interests of Europe demand a cessation of all such attempts.

The same paper gives the following information relative to the German armies, viz:

The Prince Royal of Saxony commands four divisions, organized as previously reported. This army has been ordered to move on Paris via Rheims while the third army is moving for the same direction through Troyes. Eight army corps are before now moving on Paris. The first army, commanded by General Steinmetz consists of the first, seventh and eighth army corps, and is now near Metz. The second army is that of Prince Frederick Charles consisting of the second, ninth and tenth army corps; this also is near Metz. The third army, commanded by the Royal Prince, comprising the fifth, six and eleventh army corps; as well as the two Bavarian corps. The army is directed to move on Paris by way of Troyes. The fourth army, that of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is advancing on Paris by way of Chalons. The fifth army, under General Werther, embracing the Wurtemburg and Baden divisions, is now engaged in the seige of Strasbourg.

Besides these, there is an army of reserves, partly under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Rhine, partly under the command of General Constein, at Berlin, and partly under the command of General Lowenfeld, in Silesia.

By Thursday's despatches we learn that the Prussians had not received intelligence of the reported Prussian victory on Tuesday last. McMAHON telegraphed that he had crossed the Meuse river, but the tenor of his despatch leads one to suppose that there had been nothing more serious than severe skirmishing with heavy losses to both sides. The French even claim a victory at Courcelles, on Wednesday. *La Patrie*, of Thursday, says:

"The misrepresentation of foreign journals under Prussian influences, render it necessary to make a clear statement of the facts as to recent military events. Marshal McMahon in carrying out one of his movements has had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected the crossing of the Meuse safely. At Longwy we gained a victory. The Prussians, defeated, after a desperate struggle, took refuge on the territory of Luxemburg, where they are to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information, which has just been received here, comes from no less a source than that of the French representative at Luxemburg."

On the other hand the English Journals, which, however, are avowedly in favor of Prussia, claim that that Power won decisive victories on both Tuesday and Wednesday at Beanmont and Carignau. The N. Y. *World* has a special report of another tremendous battle at Sedan on Thursday, in which the French were victorious. The despatches are contradictory and unreliable. This much is certain from them, however, that McMAHON was not so disabled on Tuesday and Wednesday as to prevent him from renewing the struggle.

The despatches in the Cincinnati morning papers of Saturday are confused and contradictory. The N. Y. *Tribune's* special dispatch from Brussels on Friday afternoon, says that "McMahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan." The same correspondent, telegraphing an hour later on the same day, says: "McMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him to Paris. Bazaine has been completly beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles." Concerning Bazaine's desperate efforts to cut his way out of Metz, an official dispatch from near the scene of action to Berlin, says:

"MALANCOURT NEAR METZ, September 2, 11.30 A. M.—From the morning of 31st of August sill noon of September 1, Bazine with several corps uninterruptedly attempted to break out from Metz in a northerly direction. Under Prince Frederick Charles' General Menteurel defeated all these attempts in a glorious engagement, which may be designated the battle of Noisseville, and in the evening was thrown back into the fortress. The First and Ninth Corps and the Division of Kummerlin and the Landwehr and Twenty-eight Infantry Brigade participated in the engagements. The principal fights were at Serigns, Noisseville and Retousfay. Our losses are large. The enemy's were very heavy.

Another official despacht dated Bouillon, Belgium, on Friday, says:

"The battle of yesterday was very bloody, and resulted very disastrously for the French, who retreated on Mezieres. The Prussians now occupy Givenne, a few miles to the southeast of Sedan. Some ten thousand officers and soldiers, of the French army, were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Great numbers of wounded have also been admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake."

The following dispatch was sent by the Prussian King to his wife, viz:

"SEDAN, September 1—3 P. M.—The battle has raged since half past 8 this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously. The Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Corps and the Bavarians are engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city."

The French ministry either had not obtained truthful reports of the engagements of Tuesday and Wednesday, or they endeavored to conceal from the people the extent of the disasters that had befallen their armies. From reading their announcement of news one would think that the sum of the result of the two days fighting had been decidedly favorable to them.

Saturday evening papers contain important and authentic news. On Friday afternoon the Prussian King telegraphed to his Queen that McMAHON had been wounded in the recent battles, and that General WIMPFEN commanding in his stead had concluded a capitulation by which he surrendered the entire army at Sedan as prisoners of war. The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON being thus without a command, surrendered to King WILLIAM, and left the conduct of the war to the Regency at Paris. These despatches are confirmed by a despatch from Minister MOTLEY to the Secretary of State. Other despatches report McMAHON's wound as mortal, and that General FAILLY had been shot, probably by his own soldiers. The Emperor is very ill. Prince NAPOLEON having refused to return to Paris at the command of the Empress was deprived of his positions as Prince and Senator of France and his revenues from the Civil List were withdrawn. The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium. Anarchy is said to prevail in Paris.

The following is the announcement of the the result from the French ministry to the people of France, viz:

"A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days' heroic struggles, sustained by the army under Marshal McMahon, against three hundred thousand of the enemy, forty thousand men have been made prisoners. General De Wimpfen, who took command of the army in place of McMahon, who was badly wounded, has signed the capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is, to-day, in a complete state of defense. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris; another army is forming on the banks of Louvre. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France.

"The Emperor has been made a prisoner in the struggle. The Government in accordance with public powers, will take all measures required.

[Signed:]

"Count de Palikao, H. Chevreau, Rigault de Genouilly, Jules Brame, de la Tour, D'Auvergne, Grand Perret, Clement Duevernois, P. Dagne, Busson Billault, Jerome David, of the Council of Ministers."

Late Wednesday night a fire broke out in a tenement house, corner Graham avenue and Boerum street, Williamsburg, New York, which communicated to an adjoining building in which Mrs. Annie Garlech, her daughters Mary, eight years of age, and Kate one year, were burned to death. One child was saved by the father, who was subsequently restrained by the bystanders from endeavoring to save the rest when his aid would have been unavailing.

The Very Latest.

Dispatches from Europe state that the Imperial Government has been overthrown, and the Republic of France proclaimed in Paris and in other cities. TROCHU is President and Director. The Corps Legislatif has been abolished and the Constituent Assembly convoked. The Empress fled from Paris. The mob invaded and dispoiled the Tuilleries. The French will continue the war and resist the occupation of Paris.

Comments of the Maysville Eagle on the Conducts of the Director of the Maysville Road at the Frankfort Railroad Meeting.

The most singular conduct was that of the Bourbon Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, who were sent as delegates to represent the interests of the road. In the committee they proposed and voted for an advisory resolution to the effect that the connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company should be made by a road to run from Paris to the Big Sandy by way of Owingsville. The effect of their resolution would have been to have made their own road merely a local one, depreciated its stock, and reduced it to insignificence. It is to be hoped that the next time the company shall be represented in a similar convention, it will by delegates who at any rate will not war against it.—[Maysville EAGLE.

REPLY.

The editor of the EAGLE has been grossly misinformed in regard to the "singular conduct" of these Directors and unintentionally, no doubt, does them the most flagrant injustice. We group together the inaccuracies of the paragraph so that any one may detect them at a glance.

1st. But one of the Directors—not two—was on the committee.

2d. That Director did not propose an advisory resolution that a road should be run from Paris to the Big Sandy by way of Owingsville.

3d. He did not vote for such advisory resolution.

4th. No such resolution was proposed or voted for in committee, and consequently:

5th. The Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company above referred to did not "war against it."

Dan'l Hibler and Alex McClintock, of this county, represented the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company at the meeting in Frankfort on the 18th of August. Only one of them—Mr. Hibler—was on the Committee above referred to. Both are deeply interested in the success of the Maysville road, and neither have done anything to justify the extraordinary attack made upon them.

Is the editor of the EAGLE answered? and will he now be as ready to vindicate the Directors as he has been swift to condemn them.—*Paris Citizen.*

REJOINDER.

We were not present at the meeting of the Business Committee of the Railroad Convention at Frankfort. Of course, then, we had no personal knowledge of anything that transpired in that meeting. All the information we have of its discussions and transactions is derived from conversations had with two gentlemen of this city, who represented, respectively the interests of the city of Maysville and the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad in that meeting. In writing concerning the action of the Bourbon Director of the Maysville and Lexington road, we gave the facts as we unstood them from these two gentlemen, whose word we could not doubt. From a conversation had with one of them on yesterday, we ascertained that we had slightly misunderstood the facts in the case, in this: That the resolution in question was not offered by the Bourbon Director, and that the *terms* of the resolution were not as we stated them, though the *effect and intent were.* In order that no injustice may be done MR. HIBLER, the Director referred to, we will state the facts as they occurred. A general resolution was proposed in the Committee, in effect recommending the construction of the branch road from Frankfort to Paris as a part of a great *through* line running from Louisville and connecting at Paris with the Maysville and Lexington railroad, and at Maysville with prospective roads to the great eastern cities through Ohio and with a road from Maysville to the Big Sandy, connecting at the latter point with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. This resolution was adopted by the Committee and received the support of the delegates from the City Council of Louisville, of the delegates from Shelby, of the delegates from Franklin and the City of Frankfort, of the delegate from Nicholas, of the delegates from the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad Company. It was *opposed* by the delegates from Paris and Bourbon county and by MR. HIBLER, the delegate from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company. We are informed that MR. HIBLER certainly and undoubtedly did vote against the adoption of that resolution, the effect and the only effect of which was to the advantage of the road of which he is a Director, by recommending a connection which would have made it an important part of the great through route from Louisville to Norfolk, and without which it must remain a purely local road. We can only infer from this that MR. HIBLER is opposed to the connection being made with the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, of which he is a Director, and to protect the inerest of which he was sent to the Convention. As a substitute for this resolution, which was adopted by the Committee, Hon. LABAN T. MOORE, of Catlettsburg, offered a resolution, in substance recommending that the road from Frankfort to Paris be built to connect *at Paris with a road to be built from Paris to the mouth of the Big Sandy*, but which did not specify that this road should be built by way of Owingsville. We are informed that MR. HIBLER voted *for this substitute*, and in the absence of a specific denial directly from himself we shall continue to believe that he did so vote. The fact that he voted for the substitute shows that he *was not* in favor of confining the action of the meeting strictly to the matter of the branch road from Frankfort to Paris, and that such *was not* the reason of his vote against the resolution which was adopted recommending the connection with the Maysville road. And the fact that he voted *against* the resolution recommending the connection with the Maysville road, and *for* a resolution recommending a connection with a road from Paris to the Big Sandy, proves conclusively that he was in favor of recommending a connection with a road running from Paris to the Big Sandy *by some other route than the Maysville route*, that is over his own road. This is the inevitable logic of his vote. Now the route spoken of besides the Maysville route was the route through the country by way of Owingsville. The Paris and Bourbon delegates were full of this route. They talked very little of anything else, and seemed to take it for granted that the line would be run from Louisville via Paris and Owingsville to the mouth of the Big Sandy. Supposing from his vote that MR. HIBLER sympathized in this respect with the delegates from his county, and that as he voted *against* recommending the route by way of Maysville, and *for* recommending a route *from Paris* to the Big Sandy, he meant the Owingsville route and no other, we so stated it, though such was not the exact language of the resolution.

We understand that Mr. HIBLER is personally a very worthy man and a good citizen. In this matter we speak only of his conduct *as* a Director of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, in which capacity he was sent to Frankfort. We give the facts as they have been represented to us, and as we believe them to be. If these facts are as they have been stated to us, we submit that no substantial injustice was done to Mr. HIBLER even though he may not have offered the resolution, and the resolution itself may not have specified that the road from Paris to the Big Sandy should pass *through Owingsville*. We regard the article from the Paris *Citizen*, which we copy elsewhere, as being an evasion of the point in issue, rather than as a denial of the material truth of our statement. The *effect* of Mr. HIBLER's vote was as we stated it. His action was against the interests of the road he represented. We would be pleased to learn from himself that such was not his purpose, and that he was unconscious of the effect of his vote. But, in all courtesy to him, we insist that in the absence of satisfactory explanations from himself, the statement made by us is the only reasonable inference that can be drawn from his vote. If he has any explanation we will be glad to receive and publish it.

Frederick, last Elector of Brandenburg, and *first* King of Prussia—him of the broken back—was son of the Great Elector Frederick Wilhelm and his wife Louisa, of Nassau Orange, who was a granddaughter of William the Silent, by his wife Anna, the daughter of Maurice of Saxony. First King Frederick married Sophie Charlotte, daughter of the Elector of Hanover, and sister of George Ludwig, the first of the Hanoverian line of English Kings. The first son of this marriage was that great, rough, stingy, brutal fellow, the founder of the Prussian army and the father of Frederick the Great, Frederick Wilhelm, second King of Prussia. This one married his first cousin, Sophie Dorithee, daughter of George the First and Anne, and the sister of the little gallant, narrow-minded George the Second of England. He was succeeded by his son Frederick the Great, who had no children by his wife, and was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick Wilhelm the Second, who was the son of Prince Augustus. George the Second of England was not on friendly terms with his son and heir, Frederick Prince of Wales, who died before his father. Frederick left two children, George the Third and a daughter named Augusta. The Princess Augusta married Charles, Duke of Brunswick, and by him had a daughter named also Augusta. This latter Augusta of Brunswick married the Prince of Wirtemberg, the nephew and heir of the then reigning Duke of Wirtemberg. The young couple were not rich in this world's goods, and contrary to the urgent entreaties of kindred went to Russia and attached themselves to the Court of Catherine the Great. Contaminated by the loose morals of the dissolute Czarina, the Princess of Wistemberg soon became a very fast, if not a very guilty womon. Her husband determined to return to Germany, but Augusta resolutely refused to accompany him, and he left with his two children. Augusta shortly after incurred the displeasure of Catherine—perhaps her jealousy—and died suddenly while a prisoner, under circumstances that give rise to suspicions of murder, but nothing was ever certainly known of her fate, which remained shrouded in mystery. Not long after her death the Prince of Wirtemberg, who had in the meantime succeeded his uncle, again married, and this time to Augusta, daughter, of George the Third of England, and cousin of his first wife. After his divorce from his American wife, Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, Jerome Bonaparte married the Princess of Wirtemburg, daughter of the above Prince of Wirtemburg, by his first wife. Augusta of Brunswick. Prince Napoleon, called Plon Plon in derision, is the offspring of this marriage. His mother was second cousin to Queen of Victoria. His mother's aunt, Charlotte of Brunswick, was the ill-treated wife of George the Fourth. His mother was fourth cousin to William. King of Prussia, and he is himself fifth cousin to the Crown Prince of Prussia, as well as third cousin to his wife. He is also more distantly related to his own beautiful young wife, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who, as the descendant of the Princess Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles the First of England, is the head of the Royal House of Stuart. In spite of his illustrious descent and connection, by his retreat into Italy he has proved himself an abject coward. He inherits the features of his great uncle, but none of his courage or ability.

The *Sun* says: We have just learned with deep regret that Chief Justice CHASE has for some time past been suffering from a paralytic stroke, which, without entirely destroying the use of his limbs, incapacitates him for walking without help and seriously affects his mind. His recovery is desired rather than confidently expected; indeed, it is considered doubtful whether he will again be able to resume the arduous labors of the bench. The Chief Justice is now at the country seat of Senator Sprague, his son-in-law, at Narragansett Bay, where he has the best medical attendance the country can afford.

JOHN M. RICE.

This gentleman was nominated for re-election by the Democratic Congressional Convention, which met at West Liberty, on Thursday last. We have not the particulars of the proceedings, but we learn that Mr. Rice was made the nominee by a very small majority, and that his opponent was J. W. Kendall, of Morgan County. Mason County was represented in the Convention by Mr. Silas Robinson, who cast the vote of the whole County for Mr. Kendall. Probably not one out of ten of the people of this County preferred Mr. Kendall, who is unknown to them personally or by fame. This is the way Conventions are managed.

We are anxious to form a connection with Louisville by a railroad running from Frankfort to Paris and connecting at the latter place with the Maysville & Lexington Railroad. But the city of Maysville is not able to contribute to the building of said road, and ought not to be expected to do it. As a county Mason is very slightly interested in the proposed branch, and will do nothing to assist in its construction. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* may depend upon it that if the building of the branch road is contingent upon either Maysville or Mason county contributing to the expense of its construction, the enterprise had as well be abandoned now. In future estimates of resources for its construction, it will be better to leave Maysville and Mason out. We speak what we know when we say that a hundred votes cannot be polled in Mason or Maysville favorable to such a proposition. Scott and Bourbon, with the assistance that can be had from Louisville and the Short Line Railroad Company, are abundantly able to build the branch, and let those interests do it. It seems that nothing can or will be done now, nobody being quite ready to act; but a year hence the situation will be different. The Maysville and Lexington railroad will then be graded all the way to Paris, and the cars running nearly there. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad will be well on the way to Catlettsburg. The Short Line Railroad will have completed its connections at Louisville and Cincinnati, and will be ready to say what it will do for the branch which it professes to desire. The question of a connection between the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Short Line Railroads will then be immediate and pressing, and a practical answer will have to be given to it. We have no apprehensions that it will be determined to build the connection by the Lexington and Big Sandy route or by the Paris and Owingsville route, but of the two we would prefer it to be built from Lexington. It will not matter whether the branch from Frankfort to Paris shall be built or not, the connection will nevertheless be made by way of Maysville. It will be made by way of Maysville because it will be the interest of the Short Line and the Chesapeake and Ohio to have it made by that route. It will be their interest because it will be cheaper to do so, and because the road will be one of so much easier grades that the running time will be less, and because the productions of the country through which the road will run are of the description that would be shipped over the entire distance of such a through line. Maysville and Mason county will reserve their resources for such a time and opportunity. When they come, they will put forth their utmost strength in completing the connection from Maysville to the Big Sandy. They will do their full part in building the through road from Louisville to the Big Sandy—all that any one will say they ought to do—but will exercise their own discretion as to the part of the line upon which they will expend it. Their judgment will be to spend their money on the line east of us, and from Maysville to the Big Sandy, and not from Paris to Frankfort. Let Bourbon attend to that, with the assurance that she will be asked for nothing to build the road from Maysville to Catlettsburg.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

The younger branch of the House of Bourbon, known as the Orleans Family, was represented on the throne of France by Louis Philippe, from his proclamation by the Chambers, August 9, 1830, until his abdication February 4, 1848. The "Citizen King," at the latter date, went into exile as Count de Neuilly, and died at Claremont, in England, August 26, 1850, in the 77th year of his age. His widow, daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the two Sicilies, married November 25, 1809, died at Claremont, March 24, 1866, aged nearly 83 years. Of their children, the oldest, Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal, born September 3, 1810, died July 13, 1842. He was married May 30, 1837, to Helene, daughter of Frederick Louis, hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She died May 18, 1859.

The Prince Royal left two sons, the eldest of whom, on Louis Phillippe's abdication, became the direct heir to the throne in sight of the Orleans dynasty. His full name is Louis Phillippe Albert Count de Paris. He was born August 24, 1838, and married May 30, 1864, his cousin, Marie Isabelle, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of Louis Phillippe. He has resided for some years at Twickenham, in England. His brother Robert, Duc de Chartres, was born November 9, 1840, and was married June 11, 1863, to his cousin, daughter of the Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Phillippe. His residence is Ham, in England.

The second son of the "Citizen King," Louis, Duc de Nemours, born October 25, 1814 married the Princess Victoine, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and has two sons, the Count d'Eu, Marshal of the Brazilian army, and the Duc d'Alencon, Captain of the Spanish artillery, and two daughters.

The third child of Louis Phillippe is the Princess of Orleans, born June 3, 1817, and married in 1843 to August, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxe.

The Prince de Joinville, Francis third son and fourth child of Louis Phillippe, was born August 14, 1818, and married a daughter of the late Pierre I., Emperor of Brazil, They have two children—a daughter, as we have seen, married to the Duc de Chartres, the second in direct line to the Orleans family; and a son, Pierre, Duc de Penthievre, who is Lieutenant in the Portuguese navy.

The Duc d'Aumale, Henry, son of Louis Phillippe, was born January 16, 1822, and married November 25, 1844, Caroline, daughter of the late Leopold, Prince de Salerne, of Sicily.

The youngest son of the deceased Orleans King is Antoine, Duc de Montpensier, born July 31, 1824, and married October 10, 1846, to Louise, a Spanish Princess, sister of the late Queen, Isabella II. He is a Captain General of the Spanish army and resides in Seville. Since the last revolution in Spain, he has been prominently before the public, being proposed for the vacant throne. All will remember his duel with the Bourbon Prince Henry, in which that unfortunate scion of dethroned royalty, also a candidate for the crown, was killed.

The contest for the democratic nomination in the Kentucky Sixth district has had a lively beginning. The race is between Colonel Jones and Judge Arthur, with chances about equal, thus far. The contest is conducted in a spirit of harmony mixed with the usual spice of Western electioneering campaigns—fun and drollery—as the following, an extract from a speech lately delivered by Judge Arthur, will testify:—

I was a Commonwealth's Attorney, a Judge of the Criminal Court, and have been thrice a candidate for Congress. These Colonel Jones considers objections to my present candidacy. He is surprised. Well, that is his infirmity, not my fault. I inherited the right to be a candidate. He thinks because I resigned my Judgeship I was guilty of a breach of contract. He will never resign. He presents the spectacle of one tenacious of office; I of one laying down a lucrative office of my own volition. He is the only one distressed by this resignation. I am sorry; I will sit up with him by night and watch him by night and when I get into the forty-second Congress I will do everything in my power to solace him. My friend says I am trying to get into his hole. He has nothing that I want. His hole is in the forty-first Congress; I am going to the forty-second Congress. I am reminded of the story of the little boy who was prohibited from swearing, but who, when assured by his mother that "coffer dam" was not profanity, overwhelmed the careful guardian of his morals by saying, "Ma, our cow has swallowed a cob, and if she don't stop she'll cough her damn head off." So I am afraid if my friend don't get rid of this cob of my resignation "she'll cough her damn head off."

DIED.

SAVAGE.—In Germantown, Ky., Sept. 5th, 1870 Fannie Burgess, infant daughter of Dr. Chas. S. and Lizzie P. Savage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Does Reason Say?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effects of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperilled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of noxious reptiles is scarcely more suptle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

Well-Placed Love.

Essays for Young Men, on the happiness of well-placed affection, in early life, and the propriety of early Marriage, as a protection against the fearful abuses and social evils of the day. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.
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To the Nervous.

The natural result of exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, dullness, heaviness, weariness, languor of body or mind, &c. Persons of weak constitution, or whose habits are sedentary, frequently complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and when persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and debilitated, disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. All who suffer from these causes alike require a remedy which will strengthen the system without exciting it, and awake a feeling of true enjoyment so that life may become a source of pleasure. MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of this class of persons, who warmly endorse it as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genial of all tonics and alteratives, for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution.

What did it? Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion in to the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.
Aug.24

LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting from the follies of youth or other curses, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by the *sure and only known remedies*, to be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Sycamore street. Cincinnati, Ohio. Send stamp for circular. *Female disorders* speedily cured. Medicine by mail. Recent cases of Private disease cured in three days. *No charge until cured.* All confidential. Board and nursing furnished. Our. Female Monthly Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price $5. nov24

If it is thrown in your Teeth

That you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using the matchless vegetable dentrifice SOZODONT.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," Cheap, Convenient and Useful, Mends everything. aug31

New Advertisements.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER
OF THE
CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, August 24th, 1870.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF MAYSVILLE," in the city of Maysville, in the county of Mason, and state of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Maysville," in the city of Maysville, in the county of Mason, and state of Kentucky, is autnorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid,

(SEAL.) *In testimony whereof*, Witness my hand and seal of office this 24th day of August, 1870. HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.
sep7w&tw2m (No. 1,702.)

Prompt, Honorable, Reliable.

AGENTS WANTED in every city, town and village for the largest and most successful DOLLAR HOUSE in the country—ONLY ONE endorsed by the leading Papers and Express Co.'s of the United States. Our goods give universal satisfaction our premiums to Agents CANNOT BE EXCELLED, and our checks are free. Having two houses—Boston and Chicago—our facilities are UNEQUALLED, and our business exceeds in amount all other concerns in this trade combined.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS and FREE CLUB to S. C. THOMPSON & CO., 136 Federal Street, Boston, or 158 State Street, Chicago.
aug28twawlm

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., NOR. DIV.
MAYSVILLE, KY., Sept. 1, 1870.

The SIXTEENTH CALL of 5 per cent. on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office and pay the same.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Aug1 HENRY PELHAM, Sec'y & Treas.

NOTICE.

Having sold out my stock and retired from business, this is to notify all those indebted to me that their accounts are made out and are ready for settlement. I can be found at all times at my old stand, now that of C. G. Alexander & Co., on Second street, where those indebted to me are requested to call and pay up.
july13tw&w3m S. N. MEYER.

JOB PRINTING
At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE office
IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE!

LUMBER.

TEN THOUSAND
Seasoned Wagon Spokes.

THREE THOUSAND
Shaved Clapboards.

FORTY THOUSAND
CUT POPLAR SHINGLES.

THIRTY THOUSAFD
SHAVED POPLAR SHINGLES.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND
SHAVED CHESTNUT SHINGLES.

150,000 FEET
SEASONED POPLAR FENCING.

Several thousand feet of
JOIST AND SCANTLING,
and a large lot of
CHOICE WEATHERBOARDING
in 10, 12 and 14 feet lengths,
FORSALE CHEAP,
AT THE
MT. CARMEL LUMBER DEPOT
OF
MULLINS & HUNT,
Mount Carmel, Fleming County, Ky.
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NEW BANK.

THOS. WELLS, J. S. MITCHELL, GEO. RILEY, JAS. M. MITCHELL, S. A. PIPER.

WELLS, MITCHELL & CO.,
No. 33 Second Street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Are prepared to do a
General Banking & Exchange Business.

Having a No. 1 Fire Proof Vault and Burglar Proof Chest inside of same, special security is offered against Fire and Burglars.
Collections made at all points in the United States at lowest rates. All business intrusted to us shall receive prompt attention.
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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
China and the United States.
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Formerly Missionary in China and to the Chinese in California.

A work of absorbing interest and full of practical information on a subject now greatly exciting the public mind.
It treats of the Chinaman at home; his history, religion, literature, arts, sciences, habits and customs. The Chinaman in America; the problem of Chinese labor, and the probable influence of Chinese immigration on our country and continent.
The press everywhere pronounce it the most timely, as well as the most deeply interesting work of the day.
700 pages. 40 full page illustrations. Elegantly bound. A chance to make money fast. Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O.
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SIXTEENTH
Annual Exhibition
OF THE
UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
—OF—
MASON AND BRACKEN COUNTIES,
To be held on their Fair Grounds, near
GERMANTOWN, KY.,
September 20, 21, 22 & 23, 1870.

FIRST DAY.
Sheep, Swine and Cattle!
Herd of Cattle—Best Bull 3 years old or over and 4 cows or heifers from the same herd........ $ 50
Herd of Cattle—Best Bull 5 years old and under, with 3 cows and heifers, from the same herd........ 25
BROOKSVILLE PRIZE—Fastest Trotting Mare or Gelding, in Harness........ 50

SECOND DAY.
Harness Horses, Saddle Geldings and Mares.
MAYSVILLE PRIZE—Fastest Trotting Stallion, in Harness........ $ 50

THIRD DAY.
Horses for all Purposes, Saddle Horses.
GRAND PREMIUM FOR SIRES.
[Premium by the Maysville and Bracken Turnpike Road Company]
Finest and best Stallion, with 8 of his Colts.. $ 50
GERMANTOWN PRIZE—Fastest Trotting Team of Horses, regardless of sex........ 50

FOURTH DAY.
Jacks and Jennets, Harness Geldings and Mares
Best Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding........ $ 50
AUGUSTA PRIZE—Fastest Trotting Horse, Mare or Gelding........ 100

L. J. BRADFORD, President.
Persons wishing Programmes, will address J. M. NOLIN, Secretary, Germantown, Ky.
August17wdw

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAG LE

MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 7 1870.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fell Dead.—An old negro woman fell dead at Harry Carter's boarding house on Tuesday. Name and particulars unknown to us.

Fight.—Doc Lane and Newt Thomas had a fisticuff on Wednesday afternoon. They were separated before much damage was done to either.

Funeral.—The remains of the late Wm. R. Pearce were brought to this city on Friday night, and were buried in the Maysville Cemetery Saturday morning.

The bridge over the North Fork is completed. The cars passed safely over last night. In another week the turnpike will be crossed. Then forward to Helena.

Purchased.—Mr. Dudley Richeson has purchased of T. K. Ricketts and children a dwelling-house on Third street. The price paid was $4,000, cash.

New House.—Mr. George Graham is building a handsome frame cottage on Vine street. When completed it will add considerably to the appearance of the street.

The real estate of the late Wm. R. Pearce, of Cincinnati, was inventoried at $25,000, and his personal property at $65,000. His widow was appointed administratrix.

The certificate of incorporation of the Chesapeake, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, with one million dollars capital, was filed at Columbus on Monday.

Rev. H. R. Blaisdell has secured the services of Lucien Hall as assistant in his school. Mr. Hall, though a young man, has had successful experience as an instructor.

The people of Mercer county defeated by a large majority the subscription to the Shelbyville and Danville Railroad. We are very sorry the people of that county are so far behind the age.

The Primary Election in Kenton county gave the majority largely to W. E. Arthur over Thomas L. Jones. It is thought by many that the latter will be the nominee of the Convention.

Rented.—Dr. Alexander K. Marshall rented his farm near Washington—the old Simon Kenton place—to Mr. Warner, for five years, for $1,500 per annum. The farm contains 350 acres.

A Prize.—Our young friend R. C. McNeely drew a handsome detached lever watch from a 25 cent prize candy box, at John Wheeler's Confectionary Store, on Monday evening. Johnny has one more of the same kind left.

We learn that work on the Short Line Railroad, on the Newport side of the Licking River, will be commenced in about ten days and completed in three months. Ground for a passenger depot was purchased on Saturday.

Thanks.—We are under many obligations to J. M. Nolin, the polite Secretary of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket of admission to the grounds during the approaching Fair. It will commence September 20th and continue four days.

The account of the sale of the personal property of Judge W. H. Savage was kindly furnished to us by Col. L. B. Goggin, who officiated as auctioneer. We are informed by him that the prices obtained were very high, and that the sale was one of the largest and best ever held in the county.

Fall Trade.—Maysville merchants are anticipating a fine trade this fall. Messrs. Mullins & Hunt have already brought on a large supply of dry goods, and D. S. Lane is in N Y. City purchasing now. Frank Owens is also in New York buying hardware and boots and shoes. George W. Blatterman is in the same place laying in a supply of drugs. Jas. Smith has returned from Cincinnati with a new stock of school books and wall papers.

The following is the amount of earnings of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company for the month of July, 1870:

From passengers	$42,785 10
Freight	33,482 67
Express	5,237 42
Mail	1,911 46
Telegraph	128 23
Miscellaneous	131 33
Total	$80,675 21

Cincinnati Markets.—Very little doing in beans, but we renew our quotations. Butter is high, and the demand for choice grades great. Kentucky two pound hemp bagging a shade higher. Cotton middlings higher and in good demand. Coffee lower and demand moderate. Eggs scarce and higher. Flour lower, dull and drooping. Wheat unsettled and lower. Corn in good demand and higher, number one white selling at 80 cents. Barley higher, bringing for choice $1 25. Hay lower. Mess pork lower and declining. Sugar-cured hams and lard lower.

Millersburg Female College.—In another column we publish the advertisement of the Female College at Millersburg, Kentucky. It is located in the heart of the richest, most beautiful and healthful region of Kentucky, and in an inland town which invariably attracts the traveller by its appearance of quiet comfort and good taste. The buildings are commodious and well situated. The institution is under the charge of Hon. Wm. H. Savage, so long our fellow-citizen. Judge Savage has been successful as a teacher. He is strict yet kindly as a disciplinarian. Young ladies intrusted to his care and to that of his excellent wife will be well taught and well-trained. We take pleasure in commending the school to public patronage.

Coroner's Inquest.—The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the negro who was hung in Fleming county last week:

We the jury, summoned by the Coroner of Fleming county to examine the body of a man of color by the name of Frank Timberlake, report that we found the body of the above named party suspended by the neck to a tree, on the premises of Jas. W. Knight, dec'd, near Flemingsburg, evidently brought to his death by hanging; done by persons unknown to this jury.

Wm. S. Fant, *foreman*,
Chas. W. West,
Geo. V. Morris,
P. S. Dudley,
Benj. Huff,
J. G. Cady,
J. K. Vansant,
J. S. Anderson,
David Regan,
H. C. Ashton,
Joel F. Anderson,
John McGrath.

Attest:
George Willey, Coroner.

We are indebted to Colonel L. B. Goggin for the following report of the sale of Jerry Johnson's property, near the the Northfork bridge, on Saturday 3rd September 1870 viz:

1 pair of match colts	$100 00
1 bay colt one year old	48 00
1 sorrel cold three year old	160 00
1 gray mare	175 00
1 bay mare	140 00
1 bay mare	51 00
1 bay horse	43 51
1 bay horse	76 00
1 pair telegraph horses	600 00
1 suckling colt	45 00
1 jack	[illegible] 00
1 cow and calf	70 25
1 small heifer	25 25
11 hogs for feeding	202 30
8 shoats	32 80
6 small shoats	18 80

Buggies, wagons, shot guns and farming tools sold well: corn brought $17 25 per acre.

For outside parties:

1 mare and mule colt	$110 00
1 small cow and calf	27 25
1 mountain steer	30 25
2 small mountain steers	[illegible]
3 old mares and horses	75 00
1 yoke of exen	150 00

Public Sale.—The sale of Judge W. H. Savage property two miles South of Washington Ky., August 31st, 1870.

1 cow	$[illegible] 25
1 small steer	33 [illegible]
1 calf	18 75
do	37 [illegible]
1 cow and calf	43 50
1 small heifer calf	35 50
1 cow	[illegible] 00
1 heifer	39 [illegible]
do	36 [illegible]
1 small steer	[illegible] 00
do	19 00
1 Old cows	33 [illegible]
1 bay mare	75 [illegible]
1 black do	132 [illegible]
1 suckling mule	69 00
1 bay mare	62 00
do do	147 00
1 black horse	70 00
1 stifled mare	[illegible] 00
1 one year old colt	[illegible] 00
two do	9[illegible] 00
three do	109 00
1 telegraph filly one year old	300 00
1 three year old filly	201 00
1 jack two year old	249 50
do do	60 00
19 hogs $18 00 per head and afterwards weighed making them cost 12 cents	[illegible] 2 00
1 sow and eight pigs	23 00
1 chesapeake boar	20 [illegible]
4 do [illegible]	32 00
1 sow and 8 p[illegible]	[illegible] 00
1 sow	26 00
do	30 00
1 do	21 00
1 do and 7 pigs	36 00
1 do do	12 00
1 berkshire pig	12 25
1 sow chester white	30 25
1 do common and 4 pigs	15 25
1 chester sow	25 00
1 sow and 3 pigs	12 50
do do	12 50
1 sow and 5 pigs	28 00

51 acres of corn at a fraction under twenty dollars per acre; household goods and farming utensials soid at good prices.

Also the same day for outside parties:

1 bay horse	151 00
1 brown do	165 00
1 spring wagon	75 00

Sale well attended and bidding spirited.

Railroad Excursion.—The people of Maysville generally were invited to take a ride on the railroad as far as the North Fork bridge, on Tuesday, and about three hundred, male and female, large and small, were at the depot promptly at one o'clock, the starting hour. Settees, chairs and cross ties were arranged on the construction cars so as to provide seats for all. The editorial fraternity was fully represented. The presence of the President, several Directors, and the Contractor, gave ample assurance of safety, and we felt easy and comfortable as a seat on a cross-tie without a cushion would admit. The time consumed in running was about forty minutes each way. Albeit the track has not yet been leveled up and ballasted, the cars ran over it smoothly enough and with very little jolting. The road bed is as solid as limestone can make it. We had no conception of the magnitude of the work until passing through, for the first time, the deep cuts before reaching and just at the summit, and it is not surprising that a large part of the money raised for the original enterprise was expended on the first few miles of the road, and that the whole was exhausted without completing the undertaking. After reaching the summit the country is full of commanding building sites, and we anticipate that in a few years the large farms will be divided, and the line of road will be dotted with beautiful residences. The neighborhood of the first depot, on Sinclair Dimmitt's farm, is particularly adapted for the location of country residences for people having business in Maysville. The soil is rich and well adapted for gardening, and the land beautifully undulates. The corn in the bottom of the North Fork is equal to any we ever saw. The bridge is a substantial structure, and was expected to be completed on Wednesday evening. A week after the bridge over the turnpike beyond Lewisburg will be ready for crossing; very little will then remain to be done to render the road-bed ready for the iron as far as Licking River, and the iron for a good part of the distance is already in Maysville.

Thurlow Weed, in his reminiscences, writes with reference to the Masonic abduction of Morgan: "Niagara, C. W., is directly opposite the American Fort Niagara. While standing on the wharf awaiting the arrival of the steamer from Lewiston, as small vessels came from the American side of the river, I asked the Captain how long he had resided near the Fort. He replied thirty-four years. This, I informed him, was not far enough back to enable him to give me the information I wanted. I inquired, however, if he could tell me whether Edward Giddings or any of his family resided at Youngstown, a village near Fort Niagara. "Now I understand you. You want to know about the Morgan business. I have heard all about that, but Edward Giddings, Bates Cook, Col. Fleming, Major Barton, Colonel King, and the others that took part in the abduction and in the investigation are all dead, and we seldom hear it talked about now.'"

A talented young African, of the bootblack persuasion, observed a neighbor poring wisely over a newspaper, whereupon he addressed him thus: "Julius, what you looking at dat paper for? You can't read." "Go way, fellah," cried the other indignantly, "guess I can read. I's big enuff for dat." "Big nuff," retorted the other scornfully, "dat ain't nuffin. A cow's big nuff to kotch a mice, but she can't."

The Crown Prince of Saxony.

One of the most curious features of the present contest between Germany and France is the fact that the Crown Prince of Saxony is at the head of one of the great armies of the former, and that his Commander-in-chief is King William, of Prussia. Up to the year 1866, the son of old King John, of Saxony, was a bitter opponent of the Prussian government, a strenuous adherent of Beust's policy, and during the memorable campaign of that year he did all he could, at the head of the Saxon corps, to arrest the progress of the Prussian forces into Bohemia. But after the war was over, the Crown Prince suddenly changed his mind. He had surely expected that Prussia after defeating Saxony so thoroughly, would at least annex to its monarchy that part of the dominion of King John which embraces the city of Leipzig. When he heard that the Kingdom of Saxony was to remain such as it had been previous to the war the Crown Prince was deeply moved and became warmly attached to the Royal House of Prussia. This attachment grew into warm friendship for the Crown Prince Frederick William, when, in the month of December, 1866, King John and his son—the two vanquished foes—were, at the pressing invitation of the royal family of Prussia, received by their generous visitors in the most flattering and cordial manner.

Since that time, the Crown Prince of Saxony has been the firm friend of Prussia in his father's kingdom.

To Whom It May Concern!

Having learned that some party, to me unknown, has interested himself in circulating a gross calumny in regard to my agency in settling the difficulty between Mayhugh Robinson and others with the negro Nathan Fields, I deem it due to myself and friends to lay before the public an explicit statement of my action therein. At the request of George Robinson I went to Maysville in his behalf and in conversation with the negro, convinced him that George Robinson could in no way possibly be implicated. Mr. Richard Wells then came to me and requested me to use my influence to stop the whole proceedings and I did act for him and his friends—and I trust mine—to the best of my ability.

The best terms to which I could get the negro to accede to were embodied in the article. The article was not drawn by me, but by F. M. Weedon, High Sheriff of Mason County, when it come to specify the amount to be paid, the negro named $150. I told him it was too much. He declared to Sheriff Weedon he would accept of no less, and after some hesitation $150 was embodied in the yet incomplete article of agreement.

I then started home with Mr. Wm. P. Robinson, and in the course of conversation he advised that I should go and see Mayhugh and get him to go that evening down to Maysville and close the whole matter then and there, and have all quieted. I did so, but Mayhugh refused to go.

Here my connection with the affair ended. Such and such alone was my conduct in relation to it, and all statements to the contrary are base and unfounded slanders, and the author of contrary statements, be he whom he may, *I brand as a liar and slanderer.*

HARRISON HOLLY,
Near Millwood, Mason County.
September 3, 1870.

The safes in the rooms of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Book Concern, New York city, were discovered to have been robbed Wednesday morning, and property to the amount of $150,000 carried away. The affair is involved in deep mystery, and has created a great sensation in New York city.

United States Judge Bond decided that the Federal courts do not properly have jurisdiction in cases arising under the provisions of the act for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and Congress did not intend to interfere with each State's qualification of its voters, except to remove those imposed on account of race, color or previous condition.

According to the Pittsburg *Gazette*, estimates based upon the census returns show the population of that city is 168,000, of which 85,000 are in Pittsburg proper, 52,000 in Allegbany City, and 31,000 in the south-side boroughs. The whole county of Alleghany contains a population of 250,000, being an increase of 70,000 since 1860, or nearly forty per cent.

J. Willis Menard, colored, who contested the seat of Baily, from the second Louisiana Dtstrict, in Congress, was on Wednesday sent before the Criminal Court of New Orleans, charged with attempting to outrage the person of Amelia Hays, a quadroon girl living with his family. Menard's wife was accused as accessory. He was held in five thousand dollars bail.

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton street.

COFFEE,	Common to choice per lb	22@28
SUGAR	New Orleans, per lb	13@14½
	Porto Rico, per lb	12½@13
	Demarara, per lb	14½@15
	Soft refined, per lb	15@16
	Hard refined, per lb	15½@16½
MOLASSES	New Orleans, per ½ bbl	$ 80@85
	New Orleans, per bbl	85@80
FLOUR,	We quote at	$5 00@7 [illegible]
WHEAT,	White No. 1	115@125
	Red, No. 1	1 00
GRAIN,	Rye	75@80
	Oats	45
	Corn	90
	Barley	$1 10
WHISKY	Per gallon	1 20a2 00
PROVISIONS,	Lard, per lb	16a17
	Bacon, per lb	20a25
MACKEREL,	Per bbl, No. 1	$27 50
	do No. 2	25 00
	do ½ bbl No. 1	14 00
	do No. 2	9 50
	do ¼ bbl No. 1	4 50
	do No. ¼ bbl	5 50
	White Fish	9 50
RAGS,	Per lb	3a4
SEED,	Clover	$ 4 75
	Flax	1 75a4 50
	Timothy	
TALOW,	Per lb	8@9
CANDLES,	Tallow	14a15
	Star, boxes	25
WOODEN WARE,	Buckets	$2 ½
	Tubs, nest three	2 50
	" eight	5 00
	Washboards	75

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[*Corrected every other day.*]

BEESWAX—	Prime yellow per lb	30c
BEANS,	Choice navy	$1 90@2
BUTTER—	Choice	28@31
BAGGING—	Kentucky, 2 lb	29½
COTTON—	Middling	18½@19
	Rope, per lb	34@36
CANDLES—	Extra star car, per lb	26½@27
	Paraffine per lb	30@32
COFFEE—	Choice Rio, per lb	22½@23
	Java, per lb	26½@29
	Mocha, per lb	43@46
CHEESE—	Choice Factory, new per lb	12@14
EGGS—	Shippers count, per dozen	17
FISH—	Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl	$29@50
FLOUR,	Fancy per bbl	$6 00@6 50
FEATHERS,	Live geese, prime to choice lb	78
GRAIN,	Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white	$1 25
	Corn white	80
	Barley	1.25
	Rye new	75@83
	Oats, new white	47@48
HEMP,	Dressed double Ky., per lb	13½@13¾
HIDES,	Green, per lb	7@8
	Wet salted, per lb	10@10½
HAY,	Tight pressed, per tun	$15@16
MOLASSES,	New Orleans, per gallon	82@85
	Extra golden syrup, per gal	95@1.00
MESS PORK,	Prime city	$28
HAMS,	Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb	24½
LARD,	Prime city per lb	16
SEED,	Clover, per lb	16@17½
	Flax, per bush	1 99@2 05
SALT,	Kanawha, per bbl	2@ 210
SUGARS,	New Orleans per lb	13@13½
	New Orleans clarified	00@16
	Porto Rico	12@13
	Cuba	11½@12
	Demarara	13@13½
	Crushed per lb	14½@14
	Powdered, per lb	14@14½
	Granulated, per lb	14½@14¾
	A Coffee, per lb	1[illegible]@13½
	B Coffee, per lb	13½@13¾
	Extra C, per lb	13½@13¾
	Yellows, per lb	12½@12¾
TOBACCO,	NEW KENTUCKY LEAF.	
	Frozen Trash, per lb	6@6.75
	Lugs, per lb	8@9 50
	Medium leaf, per lb	12@15
	Good leaf, per lb	15@18
	Fine leaf, per lb	19@25
	Selections, bright, per lb	25@28
	MANUFACTURED.	
	10's, ¼'s, and ¾'s, dark	58@62
	10's, ¼'s, and ¾'s, choice	63@70
	Damaged	30@40
	Cut and Dry Smoking	30@35
	Fine cut, chewing	70@$1 00
	Bright Pounds, common	65@70
	Pounds, medium	80@85
	Pounds, fine	95@$1 10
	Kentucky Twist	38@40
	VIRGINIA LEAF.	
	Lugs, per pound	4.50@650
	Medium leaf, per lb	8½@9½
	Fine leaf, per lb	13@18

New Advertisments

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c., certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN'S (formerly Velpeau's) DIARRHEA REMEDY, used with unfailing success since the Cholera of 1833. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by **Hegeman & Co., New York.**

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A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business **scientifically** and **systematically** in such a way: that is, so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

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Inventors who wish to take out letters of patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis. MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

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A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.

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MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks. Recipe sent for **50 cts.** Address H. RICHARDS, Box 3986, New York P. O.

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REGULAR U. S. PACKET BETWEEN CINCINNATI, RIPLEY, MAYSVILLE & PORTSMOUTH.—The splendid new steamer
1867. **BOSTONA,** 1857.
Captain E. B. Moore, master, S. B. Riggs, clerk. Leaving the foot of Main street—leaves Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M stopping at all way and regular landings.
Freight received at all hours on the wharf boat foot of Market street.
GEORGE GRAHAM, Agent,
Maysville, Ky.

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI PACKET.
ST. JAMES,
Capt Evan Morgan, O. F. Shaw, clerk, will leave Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will leave Cincinnati for Maysville on alternate days at 12 P. M.
For freight and passage, apply on board, or to
J. M. LOVE,
Agent—at wharf boat
N. B. The St. James has superior accommodations for stock
[illegible]r26

BIG SANDY AND CINCINNATI.
The new light draught passenger steamer,
TELEGRAPH,
WASH. HONSHELL, Master; GEO. A. KNIGHT, Cl'k.
Leaves Catlettsburg, Mondays and Thursdays, at six o'clock, A. M.
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Pronounced by Dealers and Connoisseurs throughout the country to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS now offered to the public for
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They combine improvements not found in any other Watches of either Foreign or American make. Ladies desirous of purchasing a handsome, strong, and correct timepiece will find the elegant Watch bearing the trade mark of
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MINNESOTA AS IT IS IN 1870.
ITS GENERAL RESOURCES AND ATTRACTIONS FOR
IMIGRANTS,
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(Principally from Official Authorities.)
WITH A SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF ALL ITS
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Their Topography, Population, National Products, Business, Wealth, Social Advantages and inducements to those in quest of
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STYLISH EQUIPAGES.
CARRIAGES,
Superior in style and finish, and sold at the lowest rates.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON THE LOWEST AND MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of
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I will continue the business at the
OLD STAND,
Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and have for sale, all kinds of
Carriages and Buggies.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, & AT REASONABLE PRICES.
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I HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE stock of
Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
—OF—
WM. T. PAYNE & CO.,
And will continue to conduct the business in all its branches at the old stand
No. 11, West Second street,
Sign of the "Grand Turk." A full stock of the best Cigars, of my own manufacture, fine cut, plug, and smoking tobacco, pipes, snuff &c., will be kept constantly on hand. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
aug9twlm E. D. NUTE.

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JUST RECEIVED.
SINCE THE LATE
DECLINE IN GOLD
WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND SPLENDID
Stock of China!
BOTH WHITE and GOLD BAND,
SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT
DINNER AND TEA SETTS,
ever brought to this market, also, some of the most stylish
Castors and Silver-Plated Ware
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GLASSWARE,
WINDOW GLASS,
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LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,
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All of which we propose to sell at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
BOTH WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
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China Depot, 30 East 2nd Street.
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Especial attention paid to Collection of Claims.
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BARBOUR & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
MAYSVILLE, KY
OFFICE, No. 11, Court street. nov28tw&wly

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W. H. WADSWORTH. JAS. A. LEE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, - - - - - - - KENTUCKY.
Will practice in this and adjoining counties.
Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. jan17tw&wly.

Buchu

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

ERADICATING THISTLES AND CULTIVATION.—Many methods have been given, by which our crops could mature, without being interspersed with thistles; but the difficulty in the way of disposing of them, by summer fallowing, is the great expense in labor, &c., to accomplish it, and with this only. You must begin early with an energetic, willing plowman, good team and sharp points, because if the stalk is not cut off by the passing of the plow you have only transplanted it, ready to come through the plowing to breathe the air again and grow. Now, the secret in disposing or ridding our fields of noxious weeds, is by really depriving them of the breath of life.

This is more particularly the case with quack (or witch) grass; plowing or cultivating land infested with it, to destroy it, has but little effect, unless in an uncommonly dry season, and a vast amount of handling of it, from the fact, that if there is but one joint left in the soil it will send forth blades and grow, and it certainly cannot be plowed or cultivated, without more or less leaving them in that position. With the system of rotation of crops, no farmer need be much troubled with thistles, but with quack grass it is quite different. It is my purpose to be present at the gathering of progressive farmers and others at Utica, in September, with an implement and to show the way of using it, that will dispose of useless vegetation in a short time and with but little labor. No puff intended. ONONDAGA.

OUR MEADOWS—REMEDY FOR SHORT HAY CROPS.—The coming winter looks long and dreary to the majority of the farmers in this section—in fact, quite a panic has prevailed among us, but the warm, pleasant showers of late have shortened up some of the long faces and some are finding out that they are more scared than hurt. The hay crop is very light—much lighter than was anticipated—but has been secured in first rate shape, and is of first quality, and will spend much better than the hay of last year; still stocks must be reduced in most cases. I pity the sheep; in two or three years more they will be well nigh exterminated. We shall have to fodder early this year on account of the drouth; there will be no aftermath, the clover being all killed last winter, and as a help to our fodder, I think it would be an excellent plan for all who can to sow a piece of rye for pasture this fall and early in the spring; it will grow late this fall and start early in the spring thus helping both ends of the winter. As many of our meadows can at best give but little hay next year, the breaking of such for corn or drawing out every morsel of manure and seeding this fall, pushing the seed and manure in thoroughly, will give a good crop next year. As a good deal of seed is saved this year I think it would be a good plan to do so. Another plan is to sow oats in the spring at the rate of a bushel and a half per acre, seeding as usual, and dragging thoroughly with a sharp harrow; they will grow and protect the young grass from the hot sun, and keep the ground moist and cool. At haying time mow them for fodder; some grass will grow, which, combined with the oats cut in the milk, will usually give a good burthen of fodder which for calves and sheep has no superior. Sheep will fat rapidly upon it, and any kind of stock will do well upon it. This I know from experience. In short, I consider it the quickest and most economical method of reclaiming a worn out meadow and getting it ready for crops. A meadow that is rough is smoothed, and a good turf established the first year without plowing, and at a very small cost. I intend sowing several acres in this manner next year, and advise others in like circumstances to do likewise. It has always been attended with good results on my land, and it would be so elsewhere. D. S. B.

Fort Ann, N. Y.

WATER MILCH COWS OFTEN.

There are no animals about the place that require so much attention in the matter of being provided with water as the dairy cows. On the large dairy farms, where the production of milk is a specialty, there is seldom a want of proper care in this respect, since a falling off in the yield of milk as it is delivered at the factory or railroad station, will soon lead the owners of cows to investigate the cause of the deficit, which too often he will find in the bad condition of the water his cows will have to drink, or in the insufficient quantity of it. But with the ordinary farmer, who only keeps cows enough to supply his family with milk, butter and cheese, or who may be only able to sell a small surplus of dairy products now and then, the case is different. In the busy seasons of haying and harvest, when cows should receive the most attention, they often receive none, at least from the "men folks" of the family.

The horses and oxen have a bountiful supply, and at frequent intervals, because it is necessary for them in order to do the amount of work required of them. The brood mares and the fattening cattle are also cared for; for the reason that good colts and fat bullocks can only be expected if this care is taken. But with the cure of the hay and grain the poor cows are often neglected or left to the tender mercies of the women, who have no time with their manifold duties to dig wells or to clean out springs. Meantine the supply of milk falls off, at every successive churning there is a less amount of butter.

The truth is, cows that are giving milk, not only require a very considerable amount of water, but they need it often. The process of secreting the milk is one that goes on constantly, and as this fluid is largely composed of water, enough of it should alwas be within reach that the animals can get a supply. There are very many Western pastures that are not supplied with living water, and there are not a few farmers who put their cows in such an enclosure, only furnishing them water at milking time, morning and night. This practice is not only very poor economy—as far as any profit from the cow is concerned—but it is downright cruelty. In weather like that of a large portion of the present season, much water is needed for perspiration and for supplying other functions of the system.

If the supply of water is not abundant, the cows become restless, feverish and fretful One day passed in this manner will do much toward drying up the best of cows A dairy cow will very soon show a falling off in the supply of milk in the same pasture where an animal not in milk is gaining flesh all the time. On the comparatively arid plains of Texas, there is a plenty of well fatted cattle; but even the domesticated cows give scarcely any milk. The increase of the flow of milk after a rain is often attributed entirely to the improved conditions of the feed in the pacture, whereas much of it is due to the increased supply of water. It is to be regretted that any pasture where dairy cows are kept is deficient of living water, but as such is the case an artificial supply can only insure a flow of milk. If cows have to be kept for a part of the time in a pasture where there is no supply of water, they should at least be let out at midday to enable them to quench their thirst. They need this opportunity much more than horses and working cattle do, and no one would think to stint their allowance to a watering at morning and night.—*Illinois Farmer.*

APPLYING MANURE.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "Long manure is *not lost* when deeply turned under by the plow, but the farmer *does not* secure the whole value of his dressing under this mode of treatment in any case, and on some soils the loss is a serious one. The soluble alkalies and salts are driven downward, and we must have the manure so placed that plant roots will be at hand to absorb them before they pass beyond their reach."

Here no mention is made of the *kind* of soil, which is the important point, as some soils are highly retentive, while others are leachy. In the county of Steuben, in this State, the latter is the case with much of the soil. The farmers tell us there is no use in plowing down manure; that it will be lost, most of it. Applied on the surface, there is a most decided benefit. But it lasts but a year; little benefit after that is received. The soil is a crumbly slate, loamy and loose. Roots of trees penetrate to the unknown depths. Fruit is a great success, if frost does not interfere. Wells will not hold water (in a drought) even at a depth of fifty feet.

Then there is another soil, composed largely of clay. This will hold the manure. Raw manure covered with this will be held, every particle of it. Harrowed in, it is safe. Applied on the surface even it will lose little or nothing of its strength; but it must be brought close to the soil. Turned down with the plow, it will be held. But this is less successful; so the practice has it, and it stands in reason: the subsoil gets some of the strength of the manure, and for grass this will not do. We know that for corn it is excellent, however, only when applied in the fall and turned down in the spring; or it may be plowed late in the fall, the manure spread early, which is almost equivalent to spring plowing. This, after all, is surface application.

In no case is it preferable, perhaps, to turn down manure as soon as applied. Sometimes the subsoil is quite poor, and the top soil shallow but rich. In such case the subsoil can be improved by manure put upon it, and the subsoil plow passed under it. This will give a chance for the air and an amelioration of the soil, deepening it without turning it up. But it is a question whether it is not better to bring up the raw soil and let the elements act upon it, and apply the manure then. We prefer this latter way. The full benefit of the frost, sun and rains will then be had; it will be direct and immediate. This is the more common way, and has proved a success.

Application on the surface seems, in all cases, to be the best. Theory will carry this out; and we know practice does, and has for a long time, and that, for a wonder, to the uninitiated. The thing is clear now, since the effect of soil as a disinfectant has been popularized. We can tell now why manure has so good an effect, applied on the surface, but particularly when applied closely (to the ground) and finely.

It is a most excellent thing to use manure (kept over during the summer) in the fall, and apply it to the surface. But it is better to use it when fresh, even in an undecomposed state. All the strength will then be secured. But the effect will not be so immediate upon vegetation, because unprepared as plant food, and may even, when applied largely, hurt the crop. Applied in the fall, however, or during the winter as made, the case is quite different. The elements will act upon it, especially upon the fluid part, which is soon changed and made fit for use. For meadows nothing is finer. This has been demonstrated. We have seen its effect, and others have. But it wants to be spread when hauled out, and from the sleigh or wagon is the best. It is also good upon sod turned down, and upon any land plowed in the fall. A clay surface will thus be benefitted greatly, will work rich and mellow, and the manure thus mixed with and diluted by the soil will have an effect (chemically and mechanically) upon it, and form the finest sort of a seedbed for any kind of grain. F. G.

GREEN PICKLES.

I will here give the successful practice, as practiced by our own people, and some of our own acquaintances. The inquiry, I understand, is to pickle them in vinegar without first brining them. Pick your pickles, greenest and selected to taste, fresh from the vines, with half an inch of stem, cut with scissors or knife; handle carefully, not to rub off the little prickles, spines; with a feather, brush off any and all dust; lay them carefully in the jar or pickle tub, and pour over them scalding hot vinegar, spiced or otherwise to taste, with a tablespoonful of salt to a gallon of vinegar; a little alum, say a piece as large as a shell-bark walnut, to a gallon of vinegar, will improve them for the taste of some. Let he pickle tub be an opaque one, and be kept n the dark and cool; spread a muslin cloth over the top of the pickles in the vinegar, and see that the vinegar covers the pickles well. The vinegar may need rescalding or renewing after a week or two, which must be left to the good judgement of the housewife; if so pour off carefully, first lifting the cloth with any skim that has risen, and then renewing as at first, excepting the salt. Pickles that are fresh and green thus manipulated, we have found to retain their natural green color, and keep as fresh and crisp as in any known way, especially if pure cider vinegar be used; never having used wine vinegar made from American gin and water—one gallon of gin, three of water, mixed and put to the pickles, which kept well, but there was a flavor, unpleasant to my taste, to them.

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july21w6t Danville, Ky.

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J. C. RANDOLPH, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

J. W. CHENAULT, A. M.,
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2nd Monday in September, 1870.

and close the last Thursday in June, 1871.

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[successors of S. N. MEYER.]

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Invite attention to their handsome and varied stock of goods, consisting of the

WALTHAM, AMERICAN

—AND—

NATIONAL WATCH COMPANIES,

—AND—

Elgin Gold and Silver Watches,

also the finest GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY and PRECIOUS STONES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
And SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE.

Plain Gold Wedding Rings,

FRENCH AND YANKEE CLOCKS,
SCOTCH PEBBLE GLASSES,

and all the articles found in a first class Jewelry Store. Having served a regular apprenticeship at the Jewellers trade, and had large experience in it as a journeyman Mr. Alexander confidently promises satisfaction to all who entrust him with either making or repairing jewelry of any description.

Call at No. 27 North side Second Street,
july12tw&wly Maysville, Ky.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding,]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE,

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet sets, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c., &c.

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand good assortment of

TIN WARE,

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to

Roofing,
Guttering,
Spouting, and
General Job-work.

☞ All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron. HUGH POWER.

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JOB PRINTING

At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE office

IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART

Hardware.

"O & B."

HEMP

HOOKS.

"OUR BEST,"

—AT—

OWENS

&

BARKLEY'S.

OUR HOOKS ARE MADE OF THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL, AND MANUFACTURED BY AN EXCLUSIVE EDGE TOOL MAKER OF 40 YEARS. EXPERIENCE.

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Clothes Washer.

DOTY'S

Washing Machine,

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with "Rowell's Patent Double Cogwheels," and the "Patent Stop," are unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year by saving labor and clothes.

Southern people who have used them testify as follows:

The save three-fourths of the labor and cost, and pay for themselves both in money and contentment. Let every young lady learn to use them, and every married one keep them in her house.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"An excellent Washing Machine. We have tried it. The Clothes Wringer is very superior. A good hand will wash a large number of pieces in a few hours."—*Raleigh [N. C.] Episcopal Methodist.*

"After over two years' experience with a Doty, we are assured that it is the greatest help and economizer of time, labor and money we have yet had introduced into our household."—*Williamson Smith, New Orleans.*

"I have had one of Doty's Clothes Washers in use for a year, and am perfectly satisfied with it. My family have tried it faithfully and have never known it to fail to accomplish all that it professes to."—*Prof. J. F. Stevens, Concord Female College, Statesville, N. C.*

PRICES—A FAIR OFFER.

If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machines, send us the retail price, Washer $15, Extra Wringer $10, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should permit the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent.
32 Cortlandt street, New York.

aug4

Medical

The Great Medical Discovery!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, N. Y. Proprietor. H. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents. San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

For sale by J. J. WOOD & BRO.
June 9tw&w 6

Albert's Column.

R. ALBERT'S

HOUSE FURNISHING

BAZAAR!

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

Rugs, Crumbcloths, Window Shades,

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!!

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets

At 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60c. per yard:

HANDSOME BRIGHT INGRAINS

At 50, 60, 70, and 75c. per yard;

BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL TWO-PLYS

$1.00, $1.15, $1.25, and upwards per yard;

Two Thousand Yards Mattings

FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD UP;

3-Plys American & English Brussels

At the Lowest Cincinnati Cash Prices;

OIL CLOTHS

From 15 inches to 18 feet wide, in beautiful Patterns

DAMASK TOWELS AND NAPKINS

From 10 cents each up.

BEDSPREADS, TABLE & PIANO COVERS;

20,000 Pieces

WALL PAPERS!

American, English & French

WALL PAPERS,
BORDERS and
DECORATIONS,
From 10 cents to $1.50 per bolt.

WINDOW SHADES

All sizes and colors, from 15c to $5 each.

At R. ALBERT'S,
35 East Second Street.

R. ALBERT. R. ALBERT.

PIANOS PIANO!

OF THE BEST MAKERS, NEW SECOND HAND, AT FROM

$25 to $100 less

Than Cincinnati Prices!

☞ Pianos Rented and taken in exchange. ☜

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35, EAST SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

IMMENSE REDCUTIONS IN

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, SILVER-PLATED-WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

WHITE CHINA,

GOLD BAND and DECORATED

Tea Setts and Dinner-Ware,

KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
CASTORS, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY

At Old Time Gold Prices!

☞ I will discount all Cincinnati Bills Wholesale or Retail. Country Merchants will save from 5 to 10 per cent. by learning my prices.

CHINA PALACE!

R. ALBERT,

No. 35, EAST SECOND STREET,

JEWELER

—AND—

WATCH-MAKER,

Has just received the largest and most complete stock in his line, ever exhibited in this city, which having been purchased by himself during the LATE GOLD PANIC IN NEW YORK CITY, will be sold EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

GENEVA AND AMERICAN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

The celebrated Collins' Metal and French Oroide Watches in great variety and at incredibly low Prices. A watch equal in finish to $150 Gold Watch at from $40 to $22.50. The largest stock of

SILVER,

—AND—

Silver-Plat'd Ware

For Family Use and Presents.

FINE FRENCH GILT & BRONZE CLOCKS, YANKEE CLOCKS, Etc., Etc.

A very large stock of

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, Etc., Etc.

ALL REPAIRS

Done by one of the BEST English workmen. *FULL SATISFACTION GUARRANTEED OR NO CHARGE.*

R. ALBERT.

Dry Goods &c.

NEW GOODS AT

D. S. LANE'S,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS

—AND—

NOTIONS,

No. 3, East Second Street.

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GEORGE COX & SON,

GEORGE COX. DEALERS IN W. H. COX.

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings

AND

Housekeeping Goods Generally,

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Wholesale House!

D. D. DUTY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CORSETS,
NEEDLES,
PINS,
SKIRT,
BRAIDS,
THREAD and

STAPLE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

No. 3, Second street.

(Up-stairs over D. S. Lane's Dry Goods Store.)

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M. R. & A. R. BURGESS,

[Successors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.]

Importers and Jobbers

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices.

M. R. & A. R. BURGESS.

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Planing Mill.

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DIMMITT, PEARCE & COMPANY,

Successors of E. DIMMITT & Co.

KENTUCKY

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,

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FACTORY.

DIMMITT, PEARCE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

—OF—

BUILDING MATERIAL,

SHINGLES,
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PALINGS,
LATH,
MOULDINGS,

Pine and Poplar Lumber,

PLANED AND ROUGH.

Corner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

GOOD DRY, PLANED FLOORING at $3 50 per Hundred. july15w &tw

THIRD STREET

LUMBER YARD

M. J. CHASE,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Building Material,

SUCH AS

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS,
SASH & BLINDS,

Finishing Lumber,

CORNICE & BRACKETS,
JOISTS & SCANTLING,
SHINGLES, LATHS, & FENCING,
FENCE POSTS, PALINGS &c.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to ☜

OFFICE AND YARD, THIRD STREET,

Near the Court House.

M. J. CHASE.

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Everybody to know that I keep Louisville cement, Utica and Springfield lime, plaster Paris and land plaster. Having been a practical workman in these articles for thirty years, I can advise purchasers as to their use. Will at any time make estimates of the quantity of brick, cement, &c., required for cistern building, and furnish same to my customers.

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